THE SCOTS MAGAZINE.

MARCH, 1780.

CONTENTS.

On COLONIZING at home 113.
An inſtance of FANATICISM 115.
EIGHTY-FIVE SOCIETIES and LORD GEORGE GORDON 119, 120.
HISTORY 1778. Germany: Pruſſians penetrate into Bohemia 121. Emperor's army ſecurely poſted ib. Of Pr. Henry's motions 122. Gen. Belling's good conduct 123. Singular ſituation of the four vaſt armies in Bohemia 124. Great generalſhip on both ſides 126. Bohemia evacuated by the Pruſſians 127.
PARLIAMENT. Lords on diſmiſſions from office 129. Speeches by Lords Shelburne, Caermarthen, Pembroke, Stormont, Denbigh, Bathurſt, and Craven 129, 130.
——Commons on the public expenditure 139. Mr Burke's plan and ſpeech 130. to 135. Speeches by Ld G. Gordon, Col. Barré, Lord North, and Mr Dunning 135.——137. Extracts from French edicts alluded to 131, 132.
——Thanks to Admiral Rodney by the Commons 137, and by the Lords 139.
On the cultivation of FLAX 117.
EVERIT, a gigantic child 118.
An OLD ENGLISHMAN 119.
Accidents by the RAYS OF THE SUN 126.
A cure for a STOMACH complaint 126.
PERSECUTION expoſed: A parable 140.
H. VANE reſigns emolument 140.
Hints for learning to SWIM 141.
Youth in HIGH LIFE indocil 142.
AMERICA. Georgia in the King's peace 143. Omoa retaken by the Spaniards ib. Official accounts of our loſſes on the Miſſiſippi ib. Hoſtilities early begun by Spain 144. State of the Britiſh forces and forts in Weſt Florida 145. Naval operations in the Weſt Indies 146.
BOOKS. William and Lucy 147. Letter to the people of Laurencekirk 148.
POETRY, &c. Verſes on a blank leaf of Dr Blair's Sermons 151. Odes on the marine ſociety ib. Body and Mind in contraſt ib. Epigrams on Adm^l Rodney and Keppel ib. A riddle 152. Monumental inſcription for Lady Lucy Douglas ib.

An ADDRESS.

To all thoſe whom it may particularly concern, the Dean of Glouceſter humbly ſubmits the following thoughts (adapted to the inquiries now ſet on foot) to their ſerious conſideration, and unbiaſſed attention.

My LORDS, and GENTLEMEN, both in town and country,

YOU are now engaged in a very important inquiry, the expenditure of public money in our military operations both by land and ſea; and you have raiſed our expectations to the higheſt pitch. But will you be able to anſwer them? Poſſibly you may ſucceed in detecting a few frauds and abuſes: poſſibly, when you are examining the accounts of the expenditure of millions, you may be able to ſtrike off a few thouſands. But I will venture to foretell (and my predictions, for theſe thirty years paſt, have not proved altogether fallacious), that as long as you have diſtant colonies, and are involved in diſtant wars, either for their defence or their recovery, you will never effect a radical cure of this growing evil. Little, trifling palliations, or preventions, will be the ultimatum of all your endeavours; ſo that, in theſe reſpects, the mountain in labour will be delivered of a mouſe. Can you doubt of theſe aſſertions? If you do, try the matter on a ſmaller ſcale, and mark the conſequence. You have, we will ſuppoſe, a large eſtate, ſo ſituated that you never

can viſit it; it is likewiſe ſome hundreds of miles diſtant from you. Repairs are continually called for. You employ ſtewards, bailiffs, ſurveyors, &c. &c.; and you find yourſelf cheated: you turn them off, and take another ſet; who commit the ſame faults. A ſea-wall, you are told, is abſolutely neceſſary to keep off high tides; you contract, and are defrauded; the ſum is enormous, the wall is wrong placed, or the materials are bad. Ditches, trenches, gutters, drains, and various kinds of improvements, are ſuggeſted to be ſo much wanted, that, without them, the tenants cannot pay their rents. You comply, and are at a vaſt expence, in hopes that affairs at laſt will take a better turn: but, inſtead of removing the old complaints, your agents and your tenants combine together to introduce new ones; your trenches are filled up, your hedges and fences are broken down, woods cut and deſtroyed, landmarks removed; and the neighbouring gentlemen, freeholders, cottagers, &c. &c. knowing that you never can come in perſon to oppoſe them, encroach upon you every where. At laſt, provoked by ſuch ill uſage, you go to law for the recovery of your right: they unite in a confederacy, make a common purſe, corrupt ſome of the witneſſes, intimidate others, influence the jury, and gain the cauſe.

Now if this is a true picture of what happens, more or leſs, every day, in private life, what are you to expect where the public is concerned? Will there be more œconomy, honeſty, and frugality, at the diſtance of three or four thouſand miles, where (N. B.) the culprits are ſure, if they are detected under one ſhape, they may conceal themſelves under another, and where every one thinks he has a kind of preſcriptive right to cheat the public as much as he can; will there, I ſay, be more œconomy, honeſty, and frugality, in this caſe than in the former? The very ſuppoſition is incredible; therefore the concluſion of the whole is this, Do whatever you can, and try as many expedients as you pleaſe, ſtill the event will clearly ſhew, that diſtant colonies, and diſtant wars, are NOT-BEDS for JOBS.

If you really mean to ſerve your diſtreſſed country, and not to amuſe us with fine ſpeeches and viſionary ſchemes, the method is obvious, and the way plain before you.

1. Strike at the root of the evil, by ſtriking off the great continent of America; and never think any more of conquering that continent, either in Germany, or any where elſe. Nothing leſs than national infamy could excuſe our proceedings in the laſt war.

2. Raiſe the qualifications of perſons intitled to vote either as freemen or freeholders, to the height it ought to be, according to modern times and manners, and in proportion to the value of money, the price of proviſions, and the modes of living. This ſingle circumſtance (I appeal to your own conſciences for the truth of what I ſay) would cut off three fourths of the bribery and corruption, venality, proſtitution, and debauchery, ſo much, and ſo juſtly, now complained of in all populous elections.

3. Repeal the 5th of Q. Eliſabeth, which obliges perſons to ſerve apprenticeſhips of ſeven years to ſeveral trades which require not ſeven weeks to learn: A moſt iniquitous and vexatious law, which gives to dunces and blockheads a power to tyrannize over the moſt ingenious, uſeful, and induſtrious members of ſociety.

4. Give univerſal freedom to trade, and do not confine it by guilds, or companies, or corporations, or fetters of any kind. Why ſhould not a man be as free to open a ſhop in London as in Weſtminſter? — in Briſtol as at Bath? — in Gloceſter, Worceſter, or Hereford, as at Birmingham, Mancheſter, Leeds, or Halifax? And why ſhould not a poor man go to ſeek for labour where-ever it may be found? — Is there juſtice, ſound policy, or even common ſenſe in thoſe reſtraints?

5. Paſs a law to enable, — I ſay enable, but not compel, merchant-importers to warehouſe their goods, and to pay the duties by degrees, when wanted for home conſumption, according to the example of the Eaſt-India company reſpecting teas, &c. and of the importers of rum. By a regulation of this nature, you would erect G. Britain into a general magazine or ſtorehouſe for almoſt all the nations of the world. Our large capital's convenient ſituation, and enterpriſing ſpirit, would ſoon attract the produce and manufactures of other countries into our own, here to remain till the demands of ſome foreign market ſhould call for re-exportations. And need I add, that this is the ſureſt method

thod of increaſing ſhipping and navigation that can be deviſed?

6. Paſs a law to enable, but not to compel, every perſon, or body-corporate, who has a right of common, to demand a ſpecial jury of the ſheriff of the county, for inquiring into the nature and extent of this right, and to allot him a piece of land out of the ſaid common, in compenſation of it. As ſoon as one man ſhould begin this practice, all the reſt would follow of courſe, ſo that the whole kingdom would be cultivated, incloſed, improved, and inhabited, in a few years. Now theſe are the colonies which you ought to have planted, and no others. Whereas, to depopulate the mother-country, in order to people the wilds of America, and to call ſuch fatal miſtakes *valuable acquiſitions* (which ſome of you have lately done), is a ſoleciſm againſt common ſenſe, and an utter perverſion of the uſe of language. Therefore *colonize at home*.

7. Paſs a law to enable, but not to compel, all rectors and vicars (with the conſent of their ordinaries and patrons) to exchange their tithe, both great and ſmall, for portions of land, with ſuch land-holders who would prefer this method to the preſent one of paying tithes. The advantages of ſuch a ſcheme are ſo clearly underſtood already, that more need not be ſaid about it.

8. Paſs a law to enable, but not to compel, all holders of ſtock in the three per-cents. (now at 60 l. or thereabouts), to take and receive ten notes, or tickets, of 10 l. each, for every hundred pounds ſtock; each note to have a ſixpenny ſtamp, as a ſecurity againſt counterfeits; and each to carry an annual intereſt of ſix ſhillings, payable half-yearly to bearer, like an Eaſt-India bond. And when a great quantity of ſuch notes are in circulation, it would be right to allot a place or two in each county for the regular payment of the intereſt thereof; in order to ſave the trouble and expence of ſending ſuch notes half-yearly up to London.

N. B. The produce of the ſtamps, and other circumſtances which I need not mention, would more than diſcharge the expence of theſe new-erected offices; not to mention, that as the intereſt-money would not be called for all at once, (ſome of the holders of theſe notes living in one place, and ſome in another), any banker would be glad of the privilege of keeping an office of this kind, where ſuch ſums of money would lie in his hands uncalled for. By theſe means, every man in the kingdom, from the higheſt to the loweſt, who had 10 l. to ſpare for ever ſo ſhort a time, would get after the rate of 3 per cent. per annum for that money which otherwiſe muſt have lain dead. And poor men, in particular, journeymen, labourers, men-ſervants, and maid-ſervants, would then have a ſafe depoſit for their little ſavings, and a regular intereſt, in order to induce them to ſave more. How different from this is the caſe at preſent!

My LORDS and GENTLEMEN, both in town and country,

Theſe are the plans now humbly offered to your unbiaſſed conſideration and ſerious attention, by a truly independent man. They require no new taxes, no places, no penſions, no governors, guards, garriſons, fleets, tranſports, contracts, &c. &c. &c. for carrying them into execution. Add to this, that they would neither create wars abroad, nor require any alarming aſſociations at home. Now, are ſuch ſchemes as theſe the end and aim of all your labours? are you in earneſt? and have you nothing elſe but the good of your country really in view? Here then are the very objects which you wiſh for plainly laid before you. And till theſe deſirable ends are accompliſhed, you need look no farther. Theſe, therefore, are the things which ought principally to be done as ſoon as poſſible: but alas! theſe are the things which ſome among you (I much fear) never mean to do. CASSANDRA.

Gloceſter, Feb. 22. 1780.

A remarkable inſtance of FANATICISM.

From *An hiſtorical account of the riſe and progreſs of the colonies of South Carolina and Georgia.* 2 *vols.* 10 *s.*

THE family of Dutartres, conſiſting of four ſons and four daughters, were deſcendents of French refugees, who came into Carolina after the revocation of the edict of Nantz. They lived in Orange quarter; and, though in low circumſtances, always maintained an honeſt character, and were eſteemed by their neighbours perſons of blameleſs and irreproachable lives. But at this time a ſtrolling Moravian preacher happening to come to that quarter where they lived, inſinuated himſelf into their

family, and, partly by converſation, and partly by the writings of Jacob Behmen, which he put into their hands, filled their heads with wild and fantaſtic ideas. Unhappily for the poor family, thoſe ſtrange notions gained ground on them; inſomuch that in one year they began to withdraw themſelves from the ordinances of public worſhip, and all converſation with the world around them, and ſtrongly to imagine they were the only family upon earth who had the knowledge of the true God, and whom he vouchſafed to inſtruct, either by the immediate impulſes of his Spirit, or by ſigns and tokens from heaven. At length it came to open viſions and revelations. God raiſed up a prophet among them, like unto Moſes, to whom he taught them to hearken. This prophet was Peter Rombert, who had married the eldeſt daughter of the family when a widow. To this man the Author and Governor of the world deigned to reveal, in the plaineſt manner, that the wickedneſs of man was again ſo great in the world, that, as in the days of Noah, he was determined to deſtroy all men from off the face of it, except one family, whom he would ſave for raiſing up a godly ſeed upon earth. This revelation Peter Rombert was ſure of, and felt it as plain as the wind blowing on his body; and the reſt of the family, with equal confidence and preſumption, firmly believed it.

A few days after this, God was pleaſed to reveal himſelf a ſecond time to the prophet, ſaying, "Put away the woman whom thou haſt for thy wife; and when I have deſtroyed this wicked generation, I will raiſe up her firſt huſband from the dead, and they ſhall be man and wife as before: and go thou and take to wife her youngeſt ſiſter, who is a virgin; ſo ſhall the choſen family be reſtored entire, and the holy ſeed preſerved pure and undefiled in it." At firſt the father, when he heard of this revelation, was ſtaggered at ſo extraordinary a command from heaven; but the prophet aſſured him that God would give him a ſign, which accordingly happened; upon which the old man took his youngeſt daughter by the hand, and gave her to the wife prophet immediately for his wife; who, without further ceremony, took the damſel, and deflowered her. Thus, for ſome time, they continued in acts of inceſt and adultery, until that period which made the fatal diſcovery, and introduced the bloody ſcene of blind fanaticiſm and madneſs.

Thoſe deluded wretches were ſo far poſſeſſed with the falſe conceit of their own righteouſneſs and holineſs, and of the horrid wickedneſs of all others, that they refuſed obedience to the civil magiſtrate, and all laws and ordinances of men. Upon pretence that God commanded them to bear no arms, they not only refuſed to comply with the militia-law, but alſo the law for repairing the highways. After long forbearance, Mr Simmons, a worthy magiſtrate, and the officer of the militia in that quarter, found it neceſſary to iſſue his warrants for levying the penalty of the laws upon them. But by this time Judith Dutartre, the wife the prophet had obtained by revelation, proving with child, another warrant was iſſued for bringing her before the juſtice to be examined, and bound over to the general ſeſſions, in conſequence of a law of the province framed for preventing baſtardy. The conſtable having received his warrants, and being jealous of meeting with no good uſage in the execution of his office, prevailed on two or three of his neighbours to go along with him. The family obſerving the conſtable coming, and being appriſed of his errand, conſulted their prophet; who ſoon told them, that God commanded them to arm, and defend themſelves againſt perſecution, and their ſubſtance againſt the robberies of ungodly men; aſſuring them at the ſame time, that no weapon formed againſt them ſhould proſper. Accordingly they did ſo; and, laying hold of their arms, fired on the conſtable and his followers, and drove them out of their plantation. Such behaviour was not to be tolerated, and therefore Capt. Simmons gathered a party of militia, and went to proteſt the conſtable in the execution of his office. When the deluded family ſaw the juſtice and his party approaching, they ſhut themſelves up in their houſe, and firing from it like furies, ſhot Capt. Simmons dead on the ſpot, and wounded ſeveral of his party. The militia returned the fire, killed one woman within the houſe, and afterwards forcibly entering it, took the reſt priſoners, ſix in number, and brought them to Charleſtown.

At the court of general ſeſſions, held in September 1724, three of them were brought

brought to trial, found guilty, and condemned. Alas! miſerable creatures, what amazing infatuation poſſeſſed them! They pretended they had the Spirit of God leading them to all truth; they knew it, and felt it: but this ſpirit, inſtead of influencing them to obedience, purity, and peace, commanded them to commit rebellion, inceſt, and murder. What is ſtill more aſtoniſhing, the principal perſons among them, I mean the prophet, the father of the family, and Michael Boneau, never were convinced of their deluſion, but perſiſted in it until their laſt breath. During their trial they appeared altogether unconcerned and ſecure, affirming that God was on their ſide, and therefore they feared not what man could do unto them. They freely told the inceſtuous ſtory in open court in all its circumſtances and aggravations, with a good countenance; and very readily confeſſed the facts reſpecting their rebellion and murder, with which they ſtood charged; but pled their authority from God in vindication of themſelves, and inſiſted they had done nothing in either caſe but by his expreſs command.

As it is commonly the duty of clergymen to viſit perſons under ſentence of death, both to convince them of their error and danger, and prepare them for death by bringing them to a penitent diſpoſition; Alexander Garden, the Epiſcopal miniſter of Charleſtown, to whom we are indebted for this account, attended thoſe condemned perſons with great diligence and concern. What they had affirmed in the court of juſtice, they repeated and confeſſed to him in like manner in the priſon. When he began to reaſon with them, and to explain the heinous nature of their crimes, they treated him with diſdain. Their motto was, Anſwer him not a word; who is he that ſhould preſume to teach them, who had the Spirit of God ſpeaking inwardly to their ſouls? In all they had done, they ſaid they had obeyed the voice of God, and were now about to ſuffer martyrdom for his religion. But God had aſſured them, that he would either work a deliverance for them, or raiſe them up from the dead on the third day. Theſe things the three men continued confidently to believe; and, notwithſtanding all the means uſed to convince them of their miſtake, perſiſted in the ſame belief until the moment they expired. At their execution they told the ſpectators with ſeeming triumph, they ſhould ſoon ſee them again, for they were certain they ſhould riſe from the dead on the third day.

With reſpect to the other three, the daughter Judith being with child, was not tried; and the two ſons, David and John Dutartre, about eighteen and twenty years of age, having been alſo tried and condemned, continued ſullen and reſerved, in hopes of ſeeing thoſe that were executed riſe from the dead: but being diſappointed, they became, or at leaſt ſeemed to become, ſenſible of their error, and were both pardoned. Yet not long afterwards one of them relapſed into the ſame ſnare, and murdered an innocent perſon, without either provocation or previous quarrel, and for no other reaſon, as he confeſſed, but that God had commanded him ſo to do. Being a ſecond time brought to trial, he was found guilty of murder, and condemned. Mr Garden attended him again under the ſecond ſentence, and acknowledged, with great appearance of ſucceſs. No man could appear more deeply ſenſible of his error and deluſion, or could die a more ſincere and hearty penitent on account of his horrid crimes. With great attention he liſtened to Mr Garden, while he explained to him the terms of pardon and ſalvation propoſed in the goſpel; and ſeemed to die in the humble hopes of mercy, through the all-ſufficient merits of a Redeemer.

Thus ended that tragical ſcene of fanaticiſm, in which ſeven perſons loſt their lives; one was killed, two were murdered, and four executed for the murders: A ſignal and melancholy inſtance of the weakneſs and frailty of human nature, and to what giddy heights of extravagance and madneſs an inflamed imagination will carry unfortunate mortals.

SIR, *March* 1780.

WE have, till of late, been only dabbling in the culture of flax; little ſown, and that ſmall quantity badly managed. Time has now done away difficulties. The plan of winning the ſeed, by keeping it upon the ſtax, has been introduced; and the greateſt ſucceſs has attended this method.

Laſt ſeaſon, a very conſiderable quantity of lintſeed was ſown. In four pariſhes in Eaſt Lothian, I know of more than one hundred acres of this commodity. It has turned out well;—the ſeed

is

is good. I have ſeen a deal of it, and I declare I like it as well as that we import from Holland. Since we can now ſerve ourſelves in this neceſſary article, is not our country much benefited? Great ſums which were formerly remitted abroad, may now be kept at home, and an immenſe good, beſides, done to the community, by the employment of hands which the cultivation and dreſſing this article requires.

A long prejudice has prevailed againſt Scots lintſeed. It is now found, however, to grow fully as well, and give as good increaſe, as either Riga or Dutch. I had occaſion lately to ſee ſome ſeed which had been four times reſown ſince its importation, and it was not in the leaſt degenerated.

Premiums have been the life and ſoul of this infant culture. Every thing needs a beginning; and, without this temptation, no farmer would have precipitated himſelf into the trouble and expence which is incurred at the introduction of any new ſyſtem of huſbandry. What with flax, ſeed, and premiums, even wheat-crops have been a bauble in compariſon. Where it ſucceeds, the moſt handſome returns are got; and it is certain, at this time, that no grain can profit a farmer ſo much as the cultivation of flax.——I am, &c.

PHILO-SCOTIÆ.

To JOSEPH PLANTA, *Eſq; Secretary to the Royal Society.*

SIR, Enfield, Nov. 25. 1779.

I Incloſed I ſend you the proportions of an extraordinary large child, a native of this pariſh, born Feb. 7. 1779, as taken by Mr Sherwen, an ingenious ſurgeon and apothecary of this place, whoſe accuracy and judgement I can confide in, as I have not yet had an opportunity of examining this phænomenon myſelf. The child's father has the conduct of a paper-mill by the ſide of Enfield Marſh, and is I believe about thirty-ſix years of age; his mother about forty-two, and at preſent of a healthy habit; neither of his parents remarkable for their ſize or ſtature. They have had five children: the eldeſt of the three now living is twelve years old, and rather ſmall of his age; but his paternal grandfather was of a ſize larger than ordinary. They had another ſon of uncommon proportion, who died of the meazles in January 1774, at the age of fifteen months: the carpenter who made his coffin obſerved, that he had never meaſured ſo tall a child. The preſent ſubject, being the ſecond of the kind, excites a greater degree of curioſity; of which the father intends to avail himſelf, by carrying the child up to London, and making a public ſhew of him.

In the year 1744-5, Dr Mead laid before the Society an account of a gigantic boy of two years old, at Willingham, in Cambridgeſhire [10. 74.]. As the ſtory may not be freſh in every one's memory, I ſhall compare his dimenſions with thoſe of young *Everit*; premiſing this one obſervation, that the Willingham lad, whoſe name was *Hall*, allowing for his years, was, in this reſpect, leſs a prodigy than the Enfield boy; though, as Mr Dawkes, the ſurgeon, who deſcribed him, remarks, he paſſed through the four ſtages of life in leſs than ſix years, being five years and ten months old at his death, and only four feet ſix inches high, ſix inches round the wriſt, one foot two and three fourths inches thickneſs of thigh, and one foot four and a half inches thickneſs of waiſt.

Mr Sherwen annexed the dimenſions of a fine luſty boy, who is upwards of ſeven years old, and thoſe of Thomas Everit, nine months and two weeks old, as under, Everit's being in the left-hand column, and the other boy's in the right-hand or outer column.

	In.	*4ths*	*In.*	*4ths.*
Girth round the wriſt -	6	3	4	3
Above the elbow -	8	2	6	1
Leg near the ancle -	9	3	6	1
Calf of the leg -	12	0	9	0
Round the thigh -	18	0	12	3
Round the ſmall of the back - -	24	0	22	0
Round under the arm-pits, and acroſs the breaſt -	22	3	24	0

Length of Everit from the crown of the head to the ſole of the foot, 3 feet 1 inch 3 4ths.

Mr Sherwen adds, he ſhould have been glad to have given the ſolid contents of animal ſubſtance in pounds avoirdupois: but this was not poſſible, as the mother is poſſeſſed with the vulgar prejudice againſt weighing children *. He could therefore only ſay, that, when ſhe expoſes his legs, thighs, and broad back to view, it is impoſſible to be impreſſed with

* His weight was gueſſed at nine ſtone.

any

any other idea than that of ſeeing a young giant. The boy has very fine hair, pure clear ſkin, free from pimple or blemiſh: he is extremely lively, and has a bright clear eye, the pupil not in the leaſt dilated; and, excepting a pair of broad cheeks, his head is rather leſs in proportion than his other parts. From theſe circumſtances Mr Sherwen ventures to prognoſticate, that he is as likely to arrive at maturity (accidental diſeaſes excepted) as any child he ever ſaw.

Soon after the date of the above letter, the boy was carried to a relation's in Great Turnſtile; but the confined ſituation had ſuch an effect on his health, that he was ſoon brought back into his native air. He has now been in London above a month, and is arrived at the following dimenſions.

Height three feet three inches, round the breaſt two feet ſix inches, loins three feet one inch, thigh one foot ten inches, leg one foot two inches, arm eleven inches and a half, wriſt nine inches. He is well proportioned all over, and ſubſiſts entirely on the breaſt; was not remarkable when born, but at about ſix weeks after began, and has rapidly continued, to increaſe to his preſent amazing ſize. His countenance is what every one would call comely, but with rather more expreſſion in it than is uſual at his age, tho' exceedingly pleaſing, from his being uncommonly well tempered.

An old Engliſhman in Sweden.

THE captain of a veſſel lately arrived from Stockholm, ſays, that while he was in that city he was introduced to an Engliſhman, named *Mortimer*, who was a hundred and twenty-one years of age: he enjoyed all his faculties, and could walk ſeveral miles a-day. He informed the captain, that he was born in London; that his father was one of the yeomen to Charles II.; that he ſaw Lord Ruſſel ſuffer in Lincoln's-Inn-Fields; was preſent at the trial of Colonel Algernon Sydney; and heard the infamous Jefferies ſay, when the priſoner appeared, "There was little occaſion to call in evidence, for that Sydney was born a traitor." Mr Mortimer was bred to the law, but preferring a military life, he joined the Duke of Monmouth, who gave him a commiſſion, and he was at the battle of Sedgemore. When the Duke's party were routed, he eſcaped to London, and went from thence to Holland; where he ſoon procured a commiſſion, and was in that ſervice till he came over with the Prince of Orange, who ſoon after promoted him to a company. He was with that monarch all the time he was in Ireland, and was within twenty yards of him when he was wounded by a cannon-ball in the right ſhoulder, near Drogheda. He ſays, the ball having firſt grazed the bank of the river, did in its riſing ſlant upon the King's right ſhoulder, took out a piece of his coat, tore the ſkin and fleſh, and broke the ſtock of an officer's piſtol: That Lord Conningſby came running up to the King, and clapped his handkerchief on the wound; but his Majeſty took little notice of it, and kept on his pace, ſaying, "There was no neceſſity to dreſs it at preſent; the ball ſhould have come nearer." Mr Mortimer was in all K. William's wars, as well as along with the Duke of Marlborough, during the reign of Q. Anne, where he was made a lieutenant-colonel. On her death he was thinking of retiring, having made a conſiderable fortune, but was adviſed by another officer to go into the Poliſh ſervice. They both did ſo, and got regiments; where, after ſtaying a few years, they left it for the Swediſh; in which he has ever ſince lived, and has a handſome penſion from that government beſides an ample fortune of his own. He told the captain, he left a brother in London; and that he has a natural ſon now in the Pruſſian ſervice, to whom he has aſſigned over all his fortune: his ſon, he ſaid, was fifty-four years of age, had a large family, and he was thinking of going to pay him a viſit, and perhaps remain there. He was very kind to the captain, and gave him a number of curious anecdotes.

Copy of a Letter from the eighty-five ſocieties at Glaſgow, ſent with a preſent of a gold ſnuff-box, to the Rt Hon. Lord GEORGE GORDON.

My LORD,

THE diſtinguiſhed and patriotic appearance your Lordſhip has made in the chief ſenate of the nation, for the rights, privileges, and liberties of the ſubjects, has attracted the attention of a great number of your Lordſhip's friends; and the laudable and ſteady appearance you have made in the beſt of cauſes, the ſupport and defence of the Proteſtant religion, in oppoſing the repeal of the penal

penal laws made in the laſt century, by our wiſe and prudent anceſtors, againſt Papiſts in this kingdom, has endeared your Lordſhip to all true Proteſtants.

The particular reſpect your Lordſhip paid to the Eighty-five Societies here, united in a general correſpondence for the defence of the Proteſtant intereſt, has induced them to make your Lordſhip a ſmall preſent of a handſome gold ſnuff-box, properly decorated, in teſtimony of their approbation of your Lordſhip's patriotic conduct in Parliament: particularly in oppoſing the repeal of the penal laws made againſt Papiſts in Scotland.

This ſmall token of the ſincerity of the Eighty-five Societies, it is hoped your Lordſhip will be pleaſed to accept of; and they expect, and ſincerely wiſh your Lordſhip's future conduct may be ſuch as will command attention and beget reſpect, in oppoſing every encroachment on our conſtitution, and in ſupporting the ſubjects in their liberties ſacred and civil.

Signed, in the name, and by the appointment, of the Eighty-five Societies, by JOHN PATERSON.

Glaſgow, Feb. 20. 1780.

The Anſwer: Addreſſed, *To the Præſes of the Eighty-five Societies in Glaſgow.*

SIR,

I Received the very handſome Gold Box from the Eighty-five Societies of Glaſgow with the higheſt ſatisfaction; and alſo your obliging letter, in their name, which accompanied it.

You will pleaſe to acquaint the Societies, that I look upon the little ſervices that I have hitherto been enabled to render to my countrymen, as greatly recompenſed, and overpaid, by the frequent tokens of approbation they have conferred on me. Such mean abilities as I am endowed with, the people at large may depend upon being ſteadily exerted in their favour; and as our views are honeſtly bent on promoting the glory of God, and the happineſs of mankind, ſo may we expect the bleſſing of the Divine Providence on our endeavours.

As the preſent parliament is likely to be diſſolved in a ſhort time, I think it my duty to acquaint my friends, that I have no expectation of a ſeat in the next. Preſbyterian principles are ſo old-faſhioned, and uncourtly, that I have not had the preſumption to recommend myſelf as a proper perſon to any electors. I have neither gold nor ſilver to corrupt voters with; nor ſhould I love to repreſent thoſe in whoſe hands are bribes. Unleſs ſome free and independent boroughs chuſe me for their ſervant, I ſhall retire to the enjoyment of a private life, with the conſolation of a clear conſcience, and my countrymen bearing teſtimony of my exertions in their favour, without reſpect to perſons, or worldly advantage. "I have not ſold them into the hands of their enemies: neither was I caſt down becauſe they were more in number than any people.—The number of Gog is as the ſand of the ſea: but the race is not always to the ſwift, neither is the battle to the ſtrong. For, lo! by the grace of God, did I diſcomfit the hoſt of Pharaoh; ſtanding alone [135.], even I only, amidſt Baal's prophets, four hundred and fifty men."

I had the honour of preſenting the Petition of the Eighty-five Societies* ſome days ago to the Houſe of Commons; and I truſt it will conduce much towards turning their minds to a wiſe and timely compliance with the prayers of the Engliſh Proteſtants. "Turn again now every one from his evil way, and go not after other gods to ſerve them, and to worſhip them. Is it a light thing to the houſe of Judah, that they commit the abominations which they commit here? Jehoſhaphat took away the high places and groves out of Judah; but Achan, the troubler of Iſrael, did he not treſpaſs in the thing accurſed? A ſword is upon the inhabitants of Babylon, and upon her princes, and upon her mighty men: for it is the load of graven images, and they are mad upon their idols. Hear, O ye kings! Give ear, O ye princes! for the Lord is ſlow to anger, and great in power, but will not at all acquit the wicked."

Now, wiſhing you all proſperity and happineſs in your public undertakings, and in your private families, I remain, in truth and gratitude,

Your humble ſervant,

G. GORDON.

Welbeck-ſtreet, March 28. 1780.

* [Lord George preſented to the Commons, March 15. the petition of the eighty-five ſocieties of Glaſgow, praying for a repeal of the acts paſſed laſt ſeſſion in favour of Papiſts; and, though objected to, as coming from perſons who have not a *nomen juris*, was ordered to lie on the table]

HI-

HISTORY 1778 continued. [69.]

GERMANY continued. [69.]

The King of Pruſſia, in purſuance of his long-eſtabliſhed maxim in war, determined to render the enemy's country the ſcene of hoſtility; a meaſure, which, if it even afforded no greater advantage, would at leaſt keep ſpoil and devaſtation at a diſtance from his own ſubjects, and throw much of the preſſure of ſubſiſting his army on the oppoſite ſide. He accordingly, taking the way of Lewin in the county of Glatz, penetrated the mountains of Bohemia; and having, July 4. ſeized the city, caſtle, and magazines of Nachod, in the confines of that kingdom, without oppoſition, he there fixed his head quarters, whilſt he waited for the arrival, and made roads acroſs the mountains to facilitate the paſſage, of his heavy artillery and ſtores. Thus Nachod, otherwiſe of no name or conſequence, became a poſt of great importance during the enſuing campaign, for keeping the communication open between the army and the King's dominions.

The King ſoon perceived, that without ſome unexpected change of circumſtances, or the extraordinary effect of ſome happy manœuvre, his plan of operation would be much narrowed in the execution. This proceeded in part from the very judicious poſitions taken by the enemy, and in part from the very difficult nature of the country, which, being encumbered greatly with mountains and woods, abounded on all ſides with ſtrong poſts and dangerous defiles.

For the Emperor had previouſly taken poſſeſſion of the very important and celebrated poſt of Koningſgratz, which lay within a few miles of the front, but tending to the left, of the Pruſſian army, where his camp was in a ſituation, which, if not totally unaſſailable, at leaſt rendered every approach to it exceedingly dangerous. He had alſo ſecured, with ſuch care, the ſtrong poſts on the Upper Elbe, from Koningſgratz to Jaromitz, and for ſeveral miles farther towards its head, as, along with the nature of the country through which it paſſed, nearly rendered that river an inſuperable barrier to the progreſs of an enemy. Thus the Emperor had it much in his power to refrain from action as he liked, and to wait in ſecurity to graſp at ſome favourable opportunity (which it did not ſeem that any ſkill or ſagacity could conſtantly guard againſt in ſuch relative ſituations) of bringing it on with great advantage.

In the mean time, the intermediate country between the Elbe and the mountains that ſeparate it from Sileſia and the county of Glatz, lay expoſed on the right and left to the ravages of the Pruſſian light troops, who immediately ſpread, with their uſual activity, to collect forage, and raiſe contributions. This ſtate of things brought on a number of ſmall engagements, in which, altho' the Pruſſian parties were uſually ſucceſsful, it will not be ſuppoſed by thoſe who have any knowledge of the Auſtrian forces, that any ground or advantage was relinquiſhed by them without an obſtinate diſpute. It is ſaid, that the two great contending monarchs have been preſent in ſome of theſe ſkirmiſhes, and that the younger, who may be conſidered as the rival in glory, as well as the competitor in power, of his illuſtrious antagoniſt, alſo followed his example, by expoſing his perſon in a manner not uſual with thoſe of his rank.

This reſtrained ſtate of warfare, narrowed to inconſiderable actions, and confined to diſtricts of no great extent or value, was as little ſuited to the active mind and extenſive views of his Pruſſian Majeſty, as it was to the enterpriſing ſpirit of his commanders, and the confident courage of his troops. He accordingly left nothing untried that could tempt or provoke the Emperor to an action, nor no military movement or ſtratagem uneſſayed which might poſſibly circumvent him into a ſituation that would render it unavoidable.

Yet, with the vaſt force in his hands, and in contempt of the impetuoſity incident to his time of life, and firſt eſſay in war, ſo ſenſible was the Emperor of that wonderful ſuperiority in general field-actions, which had ever diſtinguiſhed his veteran rival from all the other commanders of his time, that he inflexibly adhered to his original determination of acting upon the defenſive; of converting the natural ſtrength of the county to every advantage which it could poſſibly afford, in blunting the ardour and exhauſting the force of the enemy; and of committing nothing to fortune, without ſuch apparent odds in his favour as would nearly inſure ſucceſs. Upon this principle, with all the caution and phlegm of an old general, he ſubmitted to con-

tract his posts, to behold the neighbouring country ravaged, and to endure even the threats of insulting his camp, without his being once surprised into any act of intemperance or warmth, which could in its consequences lay him under a necessity of hazarding a battle: A conduct which equally affords a proof of his own judgement in military affairs, and a testimonial of those great abilities in his illustrious adversary from whence it derives its merit.

As the Prussian troops, from a deference to opinion, and regard to appearances, did not advance into Saxony whilst any hope of accommodation remained, the operations on that side of course commenced later than on that of Silesia. Prince Henry, however, with the combined army, was encamped on the plains of Plauen, near Dresden, pretty early in the month of July. His situation rendered it for some time doubtful to what quarter he intended to direct his operations. The great road to Prague lay full in his front; but Aussig, on the Elbe, with all the difficult posts in that line, as well as those impracticable ones with which the mountains on the right and left abound, and which could not be left in the rear of a march, were occupied in great force by the Austrians, whilst Marshal Laudohn lay with a powerful army in the neighbourhood of Leutmeritz, ready to support them with advantage.

Another, but more difficult passage, in respect to natural impediments, lay a considerable distance on the right, by the way of Marienberg through the Mineral Mountains, to Commotau in Bohemia. Or by keeping farther to the right, to the palatinate of Egra, the Prince might easily have reduced that city, which is the second in the kingdom, and from thence have transferred the war on his side into Bavaria and the Upper Palatinate. But this scheme would have been liable to many objections. Saxony must in that case have been left exposed to the enemy, as nothing less than an army equal to Laudohn's could have been supposed capable of protecting the electorate from that enterprising General. It would be also removing at such a distance from the King's army, as might not, in other respects, be unattended with danger. For the Austrian General, by leaving Bavaria to its fate, (which he probably would), and Saxony in quiet for the present, might easily fall back to join the Emperor, when there would be too much room for apprehension, that the royal army could not be less than overwhelmed, when thus abandoned to the encounter of so mighty and so unequal a force. Nor, independent of more urgent motives, would it have seemed a wise or just policy to have removed all the calamities of war from the enemy, only to transfer them to a friendly people, who were under a necessity of submitting to a force which they were totally incapable of resisting.

Whilst various doubts were thus entertained as to the objects of Prince Henry's designs during his encampment at Plauen, that able and experienced General (probably to increase them, and to direct the attention of the enemy to a wrong quarter) detached Gen. Moellendorf, with a strong separate corps, to the right, on the side of Freyberg. All expectation being then awake on that side, the Prince, with the utmost expedition, threw three bridges over the Elbe, between Pirna and Pilnitz, and equally suddenly and unexpectedly passed at the head of 60,000 men across that river, July 28. from whence he pursued his march towards the Upper Lusatia, leaving Moellendorf's detachment, with several small separate Prussian and Saxon corps, amounting in the whole to about half that number, to protect the electorate on the south side of the Elbe.

For the better comprehension of the subject, it may not be wholly unnecessary to take some notice of the motives which probably determined the Prince to this masterly movement, as well as of the difficulties to which it was liable. By penetrating into Bohemia in that narrow part of the kingdom, there was not only a probability of opening a communication with the King's army, which was not a great deal lower on the opposite side, but even of effecting a junction with it, if that measure should at any time become necessary. In the mean time, as it was reasonably to be expected, that it would be a means of obliging the Emperor to change his position, and even to abandon those strong holds on the Upper Elbe which now afforded him such perfect security, it would of course extricate the King from that straitness of situation which at present cramped all his operations. Whilst it produced

ced theſe effects on the ſide of Sileſia, the advance of Prince Henry into the heart of the country, would neceſſarily oblige the Auſtrians to abandon their ſtrong poſts on the confines of Saxony, ſo that the electorate being entirely freed from danger, thoſe troops which were left for its protection, would, taking different routes, carry all before them, until they joined, and became a part of the common force in the centre. It was likewiſe well to be hoped, that the Imperial armies being obliged to fall back towards Prague for the defence of that capital, one at leaſt of them might be brought to action in the open country, where the ſuperiority which the Pruſſians poſſeſſed in point of cavalry, joined with that which their great leader, and their own admirable diſcipline, indiſputably afforded in a field of battle, would little leſs than inſure ſucceſs.

On the other hand, the mountains which were now to be penetrated, had been deemed nearly impaſſable by an army; but the reliance placed upon this natural ſtrength, was ſome drawback on its effect, as a leſs attention was paid to guarding and fortifying the paſſes in that quarter, than in thoſe parts where they lay more open.

The Prince directed his courſe to that north-weſt mountainous corner of Bohemia, which, jutting out in the form of a peninſula, between the confines of Miſnia and Luſatia, is ſurrounded on three ſides by theſe countries. The Pruſſians entered the mountains in ſeveral columns, and on every ſide; thoſe on the extremity of the right, penetrating the defiles of Hohenſtein; the centre, on the ſide of Newkirch, and the utmoſt point of the left, keeping the outward circle of the mountains on the ſide of Luſatia towards Zittau, which, with the neighbouring places, had lately been laid under heavy contribution by the Auſtrians. In theſe various courſes, they encountered ſuch difficulties as required all the induſtry and perſeverance incident to the Pruſſian diſcipline to be ſurmounted. In a word, the roads were ſo nearly impaſſable, that nothing but experience could afford a conviction to the contrary; and the defiles were frequently ſo dangerous, that a handful of men might have ſtopped the progreſs of an army.

The Prince advanced, by the way of Hanſpach in Bohemia, to Slukenan and Romburg. The Auſtrian parties, which were ſtationed among the mountains, were ſo amazed at the ſudden appearance of the Pruſſians on all ſides, and in the moſt inacceſſible places, and ſo bewildered and involved amidſt their numerous detachments, that inſtead of being able to aſſemble in any important poſt to ſtop their progreſs, they found, that the advantages which they derived from their ſuperior knowledge of the country, with the ſtrength and ſhelter which it afforded, were frequently inſufficient, either to inſure eſcape or protection.

Gen. Belling, who firſt commanded the van, and afterwards the left, of the Pruſſian army in this march, was ſo highly diſtinguiſhed by his ability and ſucceſs, as not only to engroſs the glory from the other commanders, but to eſtabliſh his reputation on the firmeſt baſis, by receiving from his Royal Maſter the moſt flattering and honourable teſtimonials of his approbation. By his celerity in preventing the Auſtrians, who were on the point of ſeizing the defiles of Gorgenthal at the time that Prince Henry was advancing from Romburg, he ſecured the progreſs of the army by the poſſeſſion of that important poſt. He ſoon after defeated Gen. de Vins, near Tollenſtein; whoſe rear ſuffered greatly, three or four Auſtrian battalions being entirely ruined, and above a thouſand priſoners, with ſeveral pieces of cannon and other trophies being taken.

Gen. Belling was not leſs ſucceſsful afterwards on the ſide of Gabel; where, by ſeizing the Auſtrian entrenchments that covered that important paſs, he opened the way for the left wing to ſpread itſelf in the circle of Boleſlau, where the Pruſſians poſſeſſed themſelves of Krottau, Kratzau, and a number of other places, whilſt Prince Henry advanced by the way of Kamnitz in the circle of Leutmeritz, until he had got clear of the mountains, and entered the level country at Leypa.

In the mean time, Gen. Moellendorf, having paſſed the Elbe near Schandau, penetrated the mountains in that quarter, and forced ſome Auſtrian poſts and entrenchments in his way, with no leſs difficulty or ſucceſs, than the main army had experienced in their progreſs; and, keeping the courſe of the river, cleared the country on the right as far as Teſchen. In theſe circumſtances, the Auſtrians abandoned all their poſts in the confines of Saxony on the other ſide of

the Elbe; upon which the different Pruſſian and Saxon corps in that electorate, treading in the ſteps of the retiring enemy, entered Bohemia on the right of the river, and ſeized Toplitz, Auſſig, and all the other places in their way, until they effected a junction with the right of Moellendorf's party at Leutmeritz.

It ſeemed, in the courſe of theſe tranſactions, that the keeping of good company produced as happy effects in military affairs, as it uſually does in the civil walks of life: for the Saxon troops, who formed a conſiderable ſtrength on the right and left of the army, and who had obtained no great renown in the two laſt wars, were now highly diſtinguiſhed upon every ſervice, and ſeemed emulous, not only to equal, but even, if poſſible, to ſurpaſs the Pruſſians in hardineſs, activity, and reſolution.

Whilſt the combined armies were thus ſpreading on all hands on the weſtern ſide of Bohemia, and ſo far as the enemy would endure the conflict were every where ſucceſsful, Marſhal Laudohn had adopted, (or perhaps framed), and moſt tenaciouſly perſevered in, that cautious line of conduct, which ſo effectually reſtrained the progreſs of the Pruſſian arms on the eaſtern confines of that country. Upon this ſyſtem, he broke up his ſtrong camp at Pleiſſwedel, on the approach of Prince Henry; and having removed his magazines to Buntzlau, retired by the back of Mount Poſig, and the Weiſswaſſer, until he arrived at the Iſer; which he paſſed, and then took ſuch a poſition along that river, with his right at Munchengratz, and his left at Koſmanos near Buntzlau, as muſt baffle every approach of an enemy.

By this admirably-choſen ſituation, that great General, who being now in a very bad ſtate of health, ſeems to have added the coolneſs of Daun to his own natural fire and enterpriſe, kept a communication, which could not be interrupted, open with the Emperor's army, rendered a junction between thoſe of the King and Prince Henry impracticable, and, at the ſame time, by ſtationing Gen. Rieſe with a ſtrong ſeparate corps at Melnick, and Prince Charles of Litchtenſtein, with Gen. Sauer, in other well-choſen poſts on the ſide of Prague, he ſo effectually covered that capital, as to prevent its receiving the ſmalleſt inſult from his vigilant and enterpriſing enemy during the remainder of the campaign.

In the mean time, Prince Henry advanced to Nimes; from whence his parties occupied Poſig and the Huperwaſſer; the combined army being now thrown into ſix or ſeven diviſions, poſſeſſing a chain of as many great poſts with eaſy communication from Lowoſitz, to the right of the Elbe in the ſouth-weſt, to Reichenberg, which borders on the mountains that form the confines of the kingdom, in the north-eaſt, being an extent of about ſixty miles. In this ſtate did the army continue for ſome conſiderable time, without any other occupation, ſave the common routine of duty, than the raiſing of contributions, the collecting of forage, and the weighing up of thoſe chevaux de frize, and other machines or impediments, which the Auſtrians had ſunk to choak up the navigation of the Elbe.

Thus did Bohemia exhibit a ſcene which is without example or parallel in the records of warfare. She ſhewed four mighty hoſtile armies, whoſe force united would have been able to ſhake any quarter of the globe to its centre; they were compoſed of ſome of the beſt-trained and moſt warlike troops in the world, and conducted by ſome of the greateſt as well as the moſt enterpriſing Generals that ever lived. Theſe four vaſt armies, which were, it might be ſaid, pitted in a ſmall corner of her not very extenſive domain, were yet ſo reſtrained in their operations, by a ſuperiority of refinement and ſkill, which has not yet been equalled, and which can never be exceeded, but which was at the ſame time ſo duly diſtributed, and ſo exactly poized between the parties, that abundantly furniſhed, as the combatants were, with every inſtrument of rage, and every engine of deſtruction, they were notwithſtanding, with the weapons burning in their hands, compelled, for ſeveral weeks, tamely to endure the ſight of each other, without a poſſibility of ſating their enmity; whilſt the aſſailants could derive no advantage from the inaction of their opponents on the one ſide, nor theſe from the intemperance or impatience of the aſſailants on the other. And thus it was ſhewn, that an equal diſtribution of force, talents, military ſkill, diſcipline, and courage, might produce the ſame effects which uſually proceed from mutual weakneſs, want of ſpirit, defect in ability, and inexperience in war.

The

The Pruſſian Monarch, however, was little diſpoſed to bear with patience this reſtraint upon his operations, and to adopt this pacific mode of warfare. He was continually in motion, and ſeemed, on horſeback, to forget the injuries of time, and to be inſenſible to the infirmities of years. The continual action of body and mind, not only mended, but by degrees eſtabliſhed his health. All the reſources of his fertile genius were explored, and all the meaſures which the enterpriſing ſpirit of the Prince of Brunſwick, and his other commanders could ſuggeſt, were adopted, in order to force or ſurpriſe the enemy into an action, or at leaſt to compel them to ſuch a change of poſition, as might afford an opportunity, for enlarging the theatre, and changing the nature of the war.

Some ſtrange indetermination ſeemed, upon the whole, to operate on the ſide of the court of Vienna; or at leaſt ſeveral diſtinct parts of her language and conduct ſeemed to have been caſt in very different moulds. In her general language we have already ſeen, that ſhe was high, haughty, deciſive, and apparently but little diſpoſed to afford much ſatisfaction to her opponents. In ſeveral parts of her conduct ſhe manifeſted the ſame ſpirit, with the appearance of a fixed, and by no means unwilling, determination of proceeding to the utmoſt extremities, ſooner than abate any one point of pretenſions; the extent of which ſhe reſerved for her own future ſpecification, as circumſtances and events might direct their limits. Yet, when affairs came to ſuch a criſis that war ſeemed inevitable, ſhe conſtantly ſhewed a diſpoſition to avoid, or at leaſt to defer, that final reſort, and unexpectedly propoſed to negotiate. In that ſtate again, ſhe appeared ſo cold, ſo reſerved, ſo ambiguous, and her propoſitions, if they might be called ſuch, were couched in ſuch doubtful and general terms, that it could be ſcarcely believed any thing direct or ſerious could be intended by them. Theſe contradictions ſeemed to indicate great diviſions in the cabinet of that court, which probably varied her conduct, as each party happened to prevail or loſe ground. It is ſaid, that the Empreſs-Queen was as ſtrongly averſe to the war, as the Emperor was diſpoſed to it.

The King of Pruſſia had been no longer in Bohemia than was neceſſary for completing the preparations for immediate action, when propoſals (ſaid to be directly from the Emperor) were made, for the appointment of miniſters to open another negotiation to accommodate matters. The King agreed to the propoſals ſo far as related to the appointment of miniſters, and the holding of conferences; but rejected the overtures that were made for a ceſſation of arms; and did not permit this negotiation (which was as fruitleſs as the former) at all to influence his conduct, or to retard his operations.

The undeciſiveneſs of the campaign had, as is natural in ſuch a ſtate, occaſioned a prodigious deſertion on both ſides. It was however greater on that of the King; it being a diſadvantage to which the Pruſſia armies are particularly liable, from their being principally recruited with foreigners, who cannot be expected to bear that attachment to any ſervice, which native troops bear to their country. Tradeſmen and manufacturers, who are very numerous in that ſervice, are alſo much more diſpoſed to deſertion, than the plain laborious countrymen, who compoſe the Auſtrian armies. The Auſtrian gazettes, however, though their own deſertion far exceeded any thing that could be expected upon the principle we have laid down, magnified that of the Pruſſians in terms of ſuch extravagance, and killed ſuch multitudes of their men, in paltry rencounters of no name, that had any credit been given to them, it would have brought no ſmall degree of imputation upon their own commanders, and of diſgrace upon their troops, to have ſuffered their country to be inſulted and ravaged by ſuch a handful of men, as the remainder muſt neceſſarily have been.

Indeed the campaign was ſo barren of events, that it became neceſſary to catch at every ſmall matter, which could help to fill up the attention, or to gratify the curioſity of the public. For it may be obſerved in the moſt deſpotic governments, that however the people are trampled upon and deſpiſed in the ſeaſons of peace, and of felicity to their rulers; yet the ſerious and doubtful appeals to the ſword, always reſtore them to ſome part of their natural conſequence, and cauſe a particular degree of attention, however ſhort its duration, to be paid to their opinions and likings. Thus both parties magnified every ſmall action into importance;

importance: and the taking a few carts from a convoy, or the rout of a ſubaltern's command of Huſſars or Croats, were dwelt upon as matters of triumph. Such circumſtances are, however, fortunate to brave men deſtitute of intereſt, who may then puſh themſelves into notice and preferment by thoſe ſpirited actions, which would have been overlooked and loſt in the general glare of great deeds and of victory.

The King at length finding that all his efforts on the ſide of Koningſgratz and Jaromitz, whether to provoke the enemy to an engagement, or to compel them to a change of poſition, proved equally ineffectual, made, towards the middle of Auguſt, a grand movement to his right, leaving General Wunſch, with a ſtrong command, to keep the communication open, and to guard the important poſt of Nachod. Several motives concurred to this meaſure.

It was hoped that by advancing towards the head of the Elbe, he might turn the enemy's left, and compel him to take new ground and poſitions. The King thereby approached nearer to Nimes, and it was to be expected that ſo effectual a communication might have been opened with Prince Henry's army, as would afford an opportunity for a ſudden junction, if any great proſpect of advantage ſhould render that meaſure adviſeable. It was taking new ground with reſpect to proviſions and forage, which was a matter of no ſmall conſideration with an army, when the old was already eaten to the utmoſt degree of bareneſs. It is, beſides, not impoſſible, that as the army was to paſs the defiles of Kovalkowitz, and other grounds equally dangerous, which a leſſer general would not have ventured in the face of a vigilant and equal enemy; the King, on the contrary, confiding in his own ability to remedy thoſe diſadvantages, which he well foreſaw, held them out as lures to tempt the Auſtrian generals to an attack. At any rate, if none of the propoſed effects were produced, any change of ground and ſituation was better ſuited to the King's temper and character, than that tireſome ſameneſs which he had ſo long endured.

If any ſnare was intended, the enemy was too wary to be entrapped in it. The King paſſed all the defiles without obſtruction, Aug. 14. and keeping to the northward, encamped at Burkerſdorf, between Trautenau, and Arnau, his right inclining to the former, and his left to the latter of theſe places. The hereditary Prince of Brunſwick advanced with a ſeparate corps on the front of the left to Langenau, from whence he extended his poſts towards Hohen Elbe. It is impoſſible, without a knowledge of the country which can only be obtained by ſeeing it, or an exact delineation of the various poſts and poſitions of the Auſtrian army, which has not yet in any degree been communicated, to account for ſeveral of the movements which took place at this time, and for a month after, on the King's ſide. The Prince of Brunſwick's advance to Langenau, probably looked towards a deſign of attacking General Dalton, who lay with a ſtrong force at Arnau; or perhaps it was hoped, that his ſeparation from the main army might have enticed that general to an attack upon him. Neither of theſe events, however, took place.

The King advanced afterwards to Wiltſchitz, Hermanſeifen and Lauterwaſſer, and the hereditary Prince puſhed on to the high grounds of the Schwartzebeg, almoſt at the north-eaſt extremity of Bohemia; Trautenau, Branau, and all the country on the right, as far as Sileſia, being abandoned by the Auſtrians; who kept their poſts on the left, up towards the ſource of the Elbe, in great force. All the movements that were made, whether in advancing or retiring in this rough and impracticable country, through wild foreſts, mountains, and the moſt miſerable roads, would have been exceedingly dangerous under leſs able commanders; and, in caſe of misfortune, would have drawn the heavieſt cenſure from the military world on thoſe who had involved an army in ſuch ſtraits. It is not even impoſſible, that both ſides built too much upon the King's name, the ſuperiority of his troops, and the excellency of his officers.

Nothing can more clearly ſhew the full and certain confidence which the Auſtrians repoſed in the ſecurity afforded by their inacceſſible ſituations, than that the Emperor, with ſo mighty an hoſtile force full in his view; with an enemy ſo quick in diſcerning, and ſo prompt in ſeizing, all appearances, and every opportunity of advantage, with the utmoſt vigilance watching his motions, and all his ſagacity and penetration

tion in conſtant exerciſe, to obviate the ſtrength of his poſitions, to profit by any error in their arrangement, or by the ſmalleſt inattention to the mutual connection and dependence of ſo many detached parts; ſhould, notwithſtanding theſe circumſtances, venture to quit an army expoſed to ſuch a ſituation, and as if no enemy had been near, pay a viſit of ſome days to that under the command of Marſhal Laudohn. It will ſcarcely increaſe our ſurpriſe to know, that upon his return he detached ſeveral regiments to reinforce that army.

In the mean time both armies grew very ſickly, the heavy and continued rains incident to the ſeaſon in that mountainous country, engendering fevers, fluxes, and other putrid diſorders in great abundance. It will be eaſily ſuppoſed that the ſtrangers were the greater ſufferers in this general calamity. The rains alſo rendered the roads in the vallies ſo deep, and the hills ſo ſlippery, that, if all other obſtacles had been removed, to attack, or be attacked, became for ſeveral days equally impracticable.

In theſe circumſtances, the King being fully convinced, that nothing could provoke or induce the enemy to venture an open engagement, finding that all other means had proved equally ineffectual, and that they were ſo covered with woods, hills, defiles, and entrenchments, that an attempt to force them, whatever the ſucceſs, muſt be attended with the certain loſs of the beſt and braveſt of his troops; with great juſtice thought it adviſable to preſerve ſo fine an army for more eligible ſervice. And as the winter was now faſt approaching, whilſt the ſickneſs of the troops and the impracticability of the roads was daily increaſing, he at length determined to evacuate Bohemia.

The King accordingly, having previouſly ſent off his heavy artillery, fell back, Sept. 8. from the high grounds of the Lauterwaſſer, where he had been for ſome time encamped, and retired to his old camp at Wiltſchitz. Nothing was ever conducted with greater ability than this retreat, which was made in the face of the enemy, by roads little leſs than impaſſable, through an impracticable country, and the moſt dangerous defiles. The Auſtrians by no means neglected the opportunity. Their light troops made ſeveral attacks with great vigour upon the different lines of march in the moſt difficult grounds, and made bold puſhes to ſeize a conſiderable part of the artillery which remained with the army, and which ſeemed to be ſo inextricably involved in the mud and ſloughs of the hollow ways, that they already deemed them a certain prize. All the movements were, however, made with ſuch judgement, and the different columns ſo effectually ſupported and covered each other, that they were every where repulſed without obtaining the ſmalleſt advantage, or taking a ſingle piece of cannon; the loſs of men was pretty equal on both ſides. This retreat, in ſuch a country, and in the face of ſo powerful and numerous an enemy, was ſaid to be immediately directed in all its parts by the King, who gave written directions for every movement; ſome of which are ſaid to have been ſo bold, and the ſucceſs ſo evidently depending upon the clock-like operation and coincidence of the whole, that his oldeſt generals were ſtartled at the deſign. In a word, it is repreſented as a maſterpiece in its kind.

The King continued near a week at Wiltſchitz. Towards the middle of the month, the army moved to Altſtadt, near Trautenau; and in ſome days after to Schatzlar, near the frontiers of Sileſia, and on the high road to Landſhut; where it continued till about the end of October, when it finally evacuated Bohemia. The ground was little leſs difficult in the two former of theſe movements, than in the march to Wiltſchitz; and the Auſtrians, under General Wurmſer, being now much more powerful, the attacks were more frequent and violent; which, however, produced no other effect than a greater loſs of men on both ſides, no advantage of any value being gained by either. It is given as an inſtance of the advantage, and a proof of the excellency of diſcipline, that a Pruſſian regiment, having in one of theſe engagements been ſo cloſely preſſed on all ſides, as to be under a neceſſity of throwing itſelf into what is called a hollow or ſquare battalion; upon repelling the enemy, and in all the heat of a briſk engagement, it inſtantly recovered its former order of march, with the ſame eaſe and regularity that it could have paraded from the ground of exerciſe on a field-day.

During the greater part of theſe tranſactions,

actions, Prince Henry continued at Nimes; his army occupying the poſts we have already ſtated, and enjoying the moſt profound tranquillity; being likewiſe free from thoſe incommodities which had diſtreſſed the King's forces, in a miſerable country, rendered ſtill more wretched by the badneſs of the weather. When it became at length apparent, that the caution and ſituation of the enemy muſt unavoidably fruſtrate all the views of the campaign; that the taking up of winter quarters in Bohemia was from the ſame cauſes rendered utterly impracticable; and that the approaching ſeaſon would render the evacuation of that country without loſs, every day more difficult; the Prince made ſeveral motions preparatory to that event, but immediately tending to divert the attention of the enemy from his real deſign, and with a hope of leading him to ſome change of poſition, which might either on his own ſide, or on that of the King, afford an opportunity for opening a more favourable ſcene of action.

The Prince accordingly quitting Nimes, Sept. 10. and turning to the right, advanced towards the Elbe by the way of Neuſchloſs, Pleiſwedel, and Auſche; and paſſing that river at Leutmeritz, encamped not far from thence at Tſchiſchkowitz, on the great road to Prague. At the ſame time a part of the left wing, under the Prince of Bernberg, fell back towards the Upper Luſatia, until it had occupied the ſtrong grounds on the ſide of Gabel and Zittau. This movement on the ſide of the Prince, obliged Marſhal Laudohn to quit the Iſer, and, paſſing the Elbe and the Muldau, to encamp at Martinowes, near Budin, to prevent his advancing towards Prague. After a number of ſkirmiſhes had taken place, and that the armies had for ſome days kept theſe poſitions; the Prince quitted his camp at Tſchiſchkowitz, and returning without loſs to the confines of Saxony, had entirely evacuated Bohemia by the end of the month.

Nor was the war on the ſide of the Auſtrian Sileſia productive of any action of conſequence; for the Pruſſian general's being much ſuperior in force to the Marquis de Botta, he was not able to undertake any thing conſiderable towards the defence of that country. Thus they over-run the duchies of Troppaw and Iagerndorf without much difficulty, and took ſuch meaſures with the inhabitants, as ſtrongly indicated a deſign of annexing them to the King's dominion, and thereby entirely rounding his poſſeſſion of Sileſia.

Accidents occaſioned by the rays of the ſun collected into a focus. [41.640.]

I Saw a linen rag ſet on fire by a ſmall decanter of water, both which ſome ladies were uſing who were painting; and as it is not uncommon to ſet a decanter of water and a towel in a bedchamber-window, or to have linen curtains hanging down, it is by no means unnatural to think, that at ſome hour of the day, and ſome day of the year, this apparatus may form a focus of ſun-beams proper to do miſchief, and conſequently ſhould be guarded againſt.——Indeed, it is not improbable, that fires often happen from ſtill leſs ſuſpected cauſes; as I remember M. du Hamel mentions, in the *Academie des Sciences*, a fire beginning to break out in one of the royal dock-yards, and which being quickly extinguiſhed, they found, that a large pile of ſailcloth had a hole burnt through its centre, from top to bottom. It was ſuppoſed to have been put up too wet, and to have heated, and fired, juſt as a haycock doth, both being equally a pile of vegetables. Probably, had the deſtruction been complete, this would have been the laſt cauſe thought on. Nay, even innocent people might have ſuffered for it, when, perhaps, the ſole cauſe might be, the unphiloſophical workmen not leaving off to unload and carry into the ſtorehouſe the canvas during a haſty ſhower of rain.

Yours, &c. A. B. C.

Gent. Mag.

A PHYSICAL HINT.

A Diſorder in the ſtomach and bowels, ſimilar to that which prevailed laſt ſpring, now begins to make its appearance. As an immediate relief, a table-ſpoonful of ſpirituous tincture of rhubarb, in half a gill of peppermint water; next morning a ſcruple of powder of rhubarb; after which a table-ſpoonful of the tincture once or twice a day, to ſtrengthen the paſſages, removes the complaint.

London, March 30. 1780.

PARLIAMENT. [77.]

On the 6th of March the Earl of Shelburne made a motion to the following purport. "Whereas the Rt Hon. the Marquis of Caermarthen was diſmiſſed from his office of Lord Lieutenant of the Eaſt Riding of Yorkſhire on the morning of the 8th of February, when his opinion was known concerning a queſtion that was to be agitated in this Houſe on the evening of that day [72.]; and whereas the Rt Hon. the Earl of Pembroke was likewiſe diſmiſſed from the office of Lord Lieutenant of Wiltſhire, a few days after he had given his vote upon the ſame queſtion; therefore this Houſe have reaſon to ſuſpect that they were diſmiſſed in conſequence of the ſaid votes: it is reſolved, therefore, that an humble addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, beſeeching him to be graciouſly pleaſed to inform the Houſe, whether he was adviſed, and by whom, to diſmiſs the ſaid two Noble Lords for their conduct in parliament."

Lord Shelburne introduced his motion by a long ſpeech. The fact, he ſaid, was notorious, that the Marquis of Caermarthen, knowing the queſtion which his Lordſhip intended to bring on in the Houſe on the 8th of February, had declared his intentions to vote for it, and that on the morning of that day he was diſmiſſed from his office of Lord Lieutenant. He obſerved, that he had taken all poſſible means to inquire if any other cauſe of diſpleaſure could have ariſen; but being well aſſured, that both the Noble Lords ſtood diſtinguiſhed for their loyalty and attachment to their Sovereign, and for their zeal and activity in the ſervice of their country, it was impoſſible to aſcribe their ſudden diſmiſſion to any other circumſtance but their having ſupported his motion on the 8th of February, for a committee of both Houſes of Parliament to inquire into the expenditure of the public money. But though he ſuppoſed this to be the caſe, yet the matter might be cut very ſhort, and the Houſe be prevented the trouble of debate, if any one of the Lords in adminiſtration would declare, upon his honour, that this was not the cauſe of their diſmiſſion. If, however, a profound ſilence ſhould be obſerved, or no ſatisfactory anſwer be given, he thought it would then appear in a very alarming light, and ſhew, that no member of parliament enjoying any office under the crown, would be permitted to vote in parliament according to the dictates of his conſcience; he muſt have no opinion of his own; and if miniſterial vengeance extended ſo far, and miniſterial influence was ſo powerful, he left the Houſe to judge of the miſerable ſtate of parliament. His Lordſhip called upon the Houſe to reſcue their body from ſuch a ſlaviſh dependence on a miniſter.

His Lordſhip then entered into a general hiſtory of the militia from the reign of Edward III. to the preſent time, and declared his opinion, that the modern regulations by late acts of parliament have new-modelled it, ſo that this natural defence of our country no longer ſubſiſts on the ancient principles of a militia. After demonſtrating, that it was one of the fatal errors of Charles I. to wreſt the militia out of the hands of the people, and put over it officers of his own appointment, inſtead of gentlemen of the reſpective counties to which they belong, he ſhewed the importance of having proper perſons for Lord Lieutenants at this time; he therefore thought the diſmiſſion of the Noble Lords from ſuch poſts highly detrimental to the ſtate, at a period when the defence of the nation muſt be principally intruſted to the militia, who would never ſerve with ſuch alacrity under ſtrangers for their ſuperior officers, as when they are commanded by noblemen and gentlemen of their reſpective counties.

His Lordſhip extended his obſervations to a great variety of matter, not ſtrictly applicable to the motion. He complained of a new term and a new mode of promotion in the army, which he ſaid was called *occaſional rank*: by which was to be underſtood, that men who have ſcarce ſeen any ſervice are raiſed to rank over the heads of, and to command, ſenior officers. He mentioned ſome inſtances of this in a regiment ſent to the Weſt Indies, and in two or three regiments that are to be raiſed for ſome ſecret expedition. He hinted at their being employed to buccaneer the coaſts of America, and if the deſigns of the miniſters were known, perhaps they might appear to be to buccaneer London.——

He called upon the Noble Lord at the head of the army to give ſome account of the ſtrange promotions in the army, which are calculated to alienate the af-

fections of the veteran unpromoted officers.

In fine, he thought he could not do his duty better, than by engaging the attention of the Houſe to theſe points for the good of the nation.

The Marquis of Caermarthen declared upon his honour, he knew of no other cauſe of his diſmiſſion; for he had done his duty in every ſhape, and he ſhould not have come to the Houſe, if he had not expected to hear from the Noble Lords in adminiſtration what were the motives for removing him.

The Earl of Pembroke expreſſed his being unwilling to trouble the Houſe with his ſentiments, but he was unconſcious of having given any offence whatever; on the contrary, he had frequently met with his Majeſty's approbation of his conduct in training his regiment. He, therefore, confeſſed his apprehenſions that it was a piece of miniſterial reſentment, the office having been held by his family as long as there are any records of the office itſelf.—Both the Noble Lords declared they would not vote, and that they only came there to be reſponſible for their conduct, and to endeavour to know the true cauſe of their ſudden diſmiſſion.

The Earl of Abingdon ſeconded the motion.—The Earl of Effingham ſaid a few words on the ſame ſide of the queſtion.

Lord Stormont, in reply, declared his aſtoniſhment at the motion; becauſe the law of the land has veſted in the crown the right of appointing all the executive officers of government, and of exerciſing that right with diſcretion; and if the King had not a right to diſmiſs a ſervant without being ſubject to the controul of parliament, he would never be at liberty to exerciſe his own opinion. He admitted, that abuſes might ariſe in the exerciſe of this power; but till it was proved that the abuſe was highly detrimental to the ſtate, the Houſe would not addreſs his Majeſty for reaſons why he diſmiſſed his ſervants. No man he believed would ſay, that the public ſuffered any injury by the removal of the two Noble Lords, and appointing others of equal quality. With reſpect to the other extraneous matter in Lord Shelburne's ſpeech, he thought it ſo foreign to the buſineſs of the day, that he would not enter into it.

The Marquis of Rockingham, the Dukes of Grafton, Richmond, and Devonſhire, and the Lords Camden and Craven, ſpoke in ſupport of the motion; and the Lords Denbigh, Hillſborough, Chancellor, and Bathurſt, againſt it.

Lord Denbigh ſaid, that the Lords could not have been diſmiſſed on account of their vote in parliament; becauſe many other Lords had voted againſt the meaſures of government, and yet remained ſtill in the offices of Lord Lieutenants.

Lord Bathurſt declared he would on all occaſions ſupport the conſtitution, and the beſt ſupport he could give it was his diſapprobation of the petitions and aſſociations, calculated to undermine it.

Lord Craven replied, that the Noble Lord promoted an aſſociation for raiſing a regiment in Glouceſterſhire for the ſervice of the crown; and that, if one aſſociation was illegal, ſo were they all.

The queſtion being put, the numbers were, Contents 31, Proxies 8, in all 39; Not-contents 66, Proxies 26, in all 92.

So early in the ſeſſion as the 15th of December, the day that the Earl of Shelburne made a motion in the Houſe of Lords concerning the public expenditure [70.], Mr Burke gave notice in the Houſe of Commons, that after the Chriſtmas holidays he meant to make a propoſal for œconomy, and for leſſening the influence of the crown. The deſign was highly approved of by Meſſ. Gilbert, Dempſter, and Fox, and Col. Barré.

On the 28th of January Mr Burke gave further notice, that he meant to move his propoſitions for public œconomy, for leſſening and checking the influence of the crown, for reſtoring the freedom of parliament, and for ſtrengthening the hands of government, on the 11th of February.

Accordingly on Friday, Feb. 11. he ſtated his plan.—He was not unaware (he ſaid) of the difficulties that attended his ſituation: his plan, if adopted, might take from a boſom-friend his chief ſupport; his own future proſpects in life might be blaſted; and he was ſure that he muſt make himſelf many enemies. But at his time of life, when he began to ſlope his down-hill courſe, he was not to be terrified from purſuing a plan that had for its baſis the public good. Oeconomy he pronounced to be the means, not only to reſtore us to our former ſtate of ſplendour, but alſo to that ſtate of independence on the crown, without which it was impoſſible for us to be free. Our

ſituation,

ſituation, he admitted, was not indeed as bad as it was laſt year; but it ought to be remembered, that we were now only in the middle of a moſt dangerous and expenſive war. We had a moſt formidable confederacy to contend with; and, great as our reſources were, we ſhould not perhaps find more than we really ſtand in need of. A plan of œconomy, in the firſt inſtance, afforded the moſt happy preſage of future ſucceſſes; but to be effectual, it muſt be ſyſtematic. Such a plan he flattered himſelf he had, after infinite pains, digeſted, and rendered perfectly practicable. It would effect a ſaving to the nation of near 300,000l. a-year, without taking from the ſplendour of the crown, without reducing his Majeſty to the ſmalleſt inconvenience, and would for ever free miniſters from the diſagreeable neceſſity of applying to parliament for payment of the King's debts.

As he knew, that in all our operations, as well civil as military, we muſt be guided by thoſe of the enemy, he had turned his eyes to the continent; and there he found our enemies making ſuch arrangements in their finances as enabled them to proſecute the war with infinitely more probability of ſucceſs than we can. We had already exhauſted ourſelves by an extravagant expenditure of money; our ſubjects had already ſubmitted to enormous taxes; and yet it had been confeſſed by the friends of government, that after all our efforts, if we were now to make a peace, it muſt be upon inglorious terms. How much worſe muſt our ſituation be in two years more, when, while we are prodigal of our treaſure, our enemies are moſt religiouſly œconomical of theirs! Their extraordinaries ſince the beginning of the war, never exceeded eight millions Sterling in one year: they had lately borrowed about 2,500,000l. and yet they had not funded a ſhilling: they had not as yet impoſed a ſingle tax additional to thoſe of their peace-eſtabliſhment; they had not eſtabliſhed any burthenſome fund for the payment of theſe extraordinaries. The intereſt was paid with thoſe ſums which were ſaved to the ſtate by œconomy. A general reform had taken place through France; in the King's houſehold, nay, in the Queen's bedchamber, and in the *menus plaiſirs* of the royal family. This he proved from an arret of the French publiſhed in Paris the 1ſt inſtant; and which had been regiſtered in the parliament of Paris the 29th of laſt month. By the reduction of expences, the French financier had ſaved an income equal to the payment of intereſt for the loan, and for the whole of the extraordinaries; the ſavings amounted to no leſs a ſum than 950,000l. a-year. All this had been effected in a manner in which the ſmalleſt trace of arbitrary power was not to be found. The value of the coin had not been raiſed; its ſubſtance had not been reduced; the capital of the national debt had not ſuffered the leaſt loſs of its value; and the leaſt delay had not appeared in the payment of the intereſt of that debt. On the contrary, all was conducted in a manner that gave a firm foundation to public credit; and rendered the miniſter who planned, and the ſovereign who had adopted the plans, for ever dear to the people; whoſe property was not invaded, tho' the greateſt efforts were made to raiſe funds for carrying on the war. The King of France, like a good father of his people, had thought it his duty, rather to retrench in his own houſehold than take from his people. This young prince, though an enemy, it muſt be confeſſed, deſerved the reſpect, the eſteem, the admiration of Europe. What a gloomy proſpect for us! An able miniſter and a patriotic king directed the affairs of our enemies, while ours were managed, by a patriot king indeed, but by a much leſs able financier. *

To

* *Extracts from the edicts here alluded to.*

"Louis, &c. Being wholly occupied in eſtabliſhing order and œconomy in the expences of our houſehold, in as great a degree as conſiſts with the dignity of our crown, we have conſidered, that it will be conducive to this end, to re-unite to us all the offices of our private houſehold, part of which had been alienated by the kings our predeceſſors, under the titles of *Caſual Revenues*, and had thereby become a heavy charge to the crown; as we ſhall therefore become alone intereſted in the number and value of theſe offices, we ſhall be more at liberty to aboliſh ſuch as appear to be uſeleſs, to determine the emoluments, and to conſult only, in theſe arrangements, our general views of adminiſtration. We ſhall reſerve to ourſelves to examine in our juſtice what diſadvantages may enſue to our chief officers, and thoſe of the Queen, our deareſt wife and companion, from the deprivation of thoſe caſual revenues, which add nothing in ſplendor, equal to their immenſe charge. We will beſides

To follow the example of Monſ. Neckar, it would be neceſſary to aboliſh many places, which a great length of time had rendered, in the opinion of ſome men, both neceſſary and venerable. He did not charge the preſent adminiſtration with the creation of them; but he would adviſe them not to maintain them merely becauſe they had been anciently created. The times were now different from thoſe in which they had been eſtabliſhed; and a wiſe miniſter would always conform to the circumſtances of the times: he would not ſay, that becauſe in the days of the firſt James, of the Tudors, and Plantagenets, ſuch and ſuch places had exiſted, they muſt neceſſarily continue for ever; the moment a general deſire of the people was expreſſed for their abolition, ſuch a deſire ought to be complied with.

Eſtabliſhing thus a reaſon why miniſters ought not to oppoſe his plan, he began to open it to the Houſe; obſerving, at the ſame time, that he was well aware how invidious the taſk was which he had undertaken, how diſagreeable to his own feelings, and how alien to his affections, as he was well convinced that reform, in the eyes of the world, bordered cloſe upon unkindneſs.

His ſtandard of reformation, he ſaid, he would erect firſt in the *principality of Wales;* then in the *duchy of Lancaſter;* and laſtly, in the *duchy of Cornwall,* and *county-palatine of Cheſter.*

Mr Burke, ſhewing a very intimate knowledge of the conſtitutions of theſe four juriſdictions, very ludicrouſly pointed out the reaſons why the King of England had *frittered* down his dignity into Dukedoms and Earldoms. The principality of Wales, he ſaid, was, in territory, equal to about a ſeventh part of

preſerve to them their various privileges; and they always ſhall be, as they at preſent are, eminently diſtinguiſhed by the rank and dignity of the perſons to whom they are entruſted.

For theſe cauſes, &c." — [This edict is compoſed of three articles.]

"Louis, &c. Having reflected, that without eſſential alterations in the direction of the expences of our houſehold, we ſhould hardly be able to eſtabliſh a permanent improvement in the conducting of them, we have begun by reducing the great number of coffers and treaſuries to one only. We have, by our edict of this day, united all the offices of our houſehold with the caſual revenues; and now, to render the plan we have preſcribed to ourſelves more complete, we have thought proper to ſuppreſs the offices of Comptroller-General of our Houſehold, and of the Money-Chamber; that of the Lieutenant-Comptroller-General of the Furniture belonging to the Crown; the offices of Lieutenants and Comptrollers General of our Stables; thoſe of Lieutenants and Comptrollers General of the Plate; the Houſehold-Amuſements, and Affairs of our Chamber; the two offices of Comptrollers-General to the Queen's Houſehold, our deareſt wife and companion: and we will, that all theſe offices ſhall be paid in ready money after their liquidation. At the ſame time we have thought proper to eſtabliſh a general office for the expences of our houſehold, which ſhall be compoſed of two Magiſtrates taken from our Chamber of Accounts, and five Commiſſioners-General which ſhall be thrown out by this arrangement, and who, in uniting their different knowledge, will be very capable of conducting, with ſpirit and uniformity, the whole expences of our houſehold. This office is to be immediately employed in a full examination of every part of it, in order to produce the greateſt perſpicuity, for the purpoſe of introducing all the improvements of every kind which the buſineſs is capable of, and ſhall render an exact account of their operations both to the miniſter of our houſehold, and that of finances, for the better introducing in this eſtabliſhment every alteration which ſhall be found uſeful, and to the execution of which there yet remains every obſtacle; that they may thus be immediately known and removed, and that our general adminiſtration being thus drawn into one common office, may receive all the lights neceſſary for accompliſhing the plan we have approved. We keep our high and chief officers in the honourable ſituation of receiving our orders immediately from us, tranſmitting them, and watching that they are put into execution. But they being called out on our ſervice in our provinces and armies, and not having time to ſpare in inſpecting the particulars of finance and œconomy, which require continual aſſiduity and watchfulneſs, we imagine they will behold, without pain, this part of our adminiſtration ſeparated from their noble offices near our perſon; and we have too much experienced their zeal and attachment, not to be convinced that they will eagerly ſecond the general plan for the eſtabliſhment of regularity in our finances, and to prove more and more to our faithful ſubjects, how much it is our deſire to avoid having recourſe to new taxes, till we have eſtimated all the reſources ariſing from this ſyſtem of order and œconomy.

For theſe cauſes," &c.— [This edict conſiſts of ſixteen articles.]

England,

England, in value to a fiftieth; and yet, had its courts of juſtice ſeparate from thoſe of England; and the number of its judges was equal to a fourth of thoſe who ſat in Weſtminſter-hall. Lancaſter had alſo its ſeparate juriſdictions, its judges, and its exchequer. Cheſter had its judges, and its exchequer. Cornwall had its court of Stanneries, and other juriſdictions. From all theſe the crown derived very little emolument; for the greateſt part of the revenue was conſumed in the payment of officers: and out of Lancaſter he believed his Majeſty did not draw full 4000 l. a-year; but his influence there was great; and the property he had in that county ſeemed to anſwer no other end than to create and ſupport an undue influence of the crown.

Theſe four juriſdictions he propoſed to have entirely united to England; and the ſavings made by the abolition of offices applied to the public uſe. As the labour of the Engliſh judges would become ſomewhat greater by this union, he ſuggeſted, that an additional judge might be appointed to ſit in Weſtminſter-hall, and to be taken from among the preſent Welch judges.

The vaſt *Chaces and Foreſts* belonging to the crown in the different parts of the kingdom, he propoſed to ſell, and appropriate the money ariſing from the ſale to public uſes.

The *Board of Works* was to him another great object of reformation. He could not ſee, by any means, for what purpoſe it was ſuffered to exiſt, unleſs it was merely to ſquander the money of the nation; for he would be bold to ſay, that during the laſt ſeven years the gentlemen of that board had not built as much as a pigeon-houſe; and yet they applied during that period for 400,000 l. to diſcharge a debt of that amount, contracted by them. Parliament had granted as much more in the ſeven years preceding the laſt ſeven;—in all 800,000 l. in fourteen years; a ſum ſufficient to build a finer palace than any at preſent in Europe. In that enormous ſum he did not include the money expended in improvements about Buckingham houſe, for which parliament had made an excluſive proviſion. This board he thought ſhould be aboliſhed, as its duties could juſt as well be diſcharged, and at infinitely leſs expence, by an architect, who ſhould lay his eſtimates before the Treaſury-board, the Lords of which ſhould ſee that the work was properly performed.

The next object of reformation he trembled to undertake. It was the expenditure of the *Civil Liſt*. To curtail would never anſwer the end of his plan; an abolition of offices was indiſpenſably neceſſary. A Noble Earl in the other Houſe [Talbot] had declared, that all his attempts at reformation were in vain: his endeavours were ſtopped even in the kitchen, where he found that his Majeſty's turnſpit was a member of parliament. The ſervants of the houſehould had, from a principal of œconomy, been put on board-wages; yet their attendance at court being neceſſary, the ſteward of the houſehold had been obliged to provide tables for them all; ſo that, with their board-wages in their pockets, they boarded in the palace, doubly a burthen to the nation.

His reformation ſhould then begin with the *Board of Green-cloth*, which at preſent was totally unneceſſary, though formerly it had been a great tribunal, when the attendants on the court, over whom the juriſdiction of that board was eſtabliſhed, were as numerous as an army. At preſent it anſwered no other end than to afford a ſinecure eſtabliſhment for members of parliament who were totally dependent on the crown.

The places of *Treaſurer of the Chamber*, *Wardrobe*, &c. *Clerk of the Kitchen*, *Buttery*, *Pantry*, *Ewry*, *Keeper of the Jewel-office*, &c. were equally unneceſſary, and ſupported only for the purpoſe of influence; they were, conſequently, fit objects for reformation.

Some nominal ſinecure places, occupied by peers, diſgraced the peerage, and were burthenſome to the nation, ſuch as *Keeper of Buck*, *Fox*, and other *Hounds*. Every one knew that Lords were not really dog-keepers, no more than a member of parliament was really a turnſpit; but the public money was expended, and the influence of the crown eſtabliſhed and ſupported, by thoſe offices. For the dignity, therefore, of the peerage, and the eaſe of the public, he would have theſe nominal places aboliſhed.

He confeſſed he loved ſplendour, and would be ſhocked to ſee the Majeſty of a Britiſh King degraded by a pitiful parſimony. It was not his intention to take a ſpark from the luſtre of the crown; he wiſhed that miniſters would ſet down the

expences

expences of his Majeſty at any given ſum, and have his houſehold ſupplied by contract; this would make the extent of the expenditure known, and would be far from ſinking the dignity of the crown. A monarch whom it would be no diſgrace to imitate, the King of Pruſſia, who had as brilliant a court as any in Europe, had his houſehold entirely ſupplied by contract.

The *Board of Trade* was, in Mr Burke's opinion, a grand object of reformation. He did not mean to mix the leaſt idea of politics with his plan; but he could not help ſaying, that at preſent it was abſolutely uſeleſs; nay, that it had never been of the leaſt utility.—Barbadoes and Virginia were moſt flouriſhing colonies before the board of Trade had an exiſtence; Pennſylvania ſprung up, and proſpered amazingly, at a period when that board had been ſuſpended; and Georgia and Nova Scotia, the only two colonies that had ever been curſed with its foſtering care, had never thriven while under its direction. The amazing ſum of 700,000 l. had been expended on Nova Scotia by the board; and yet it was barren, and a diſgrace to our other colonies. Freed from the ſuperintendence of the board, they ſoon acquired that reputation in America, which they never would have gained under the direction of our board of Trade. The abolition of this board would be a ſaving to the nation of 30,000 l. a-year; and would free ten members of parliament from the influence of the crown.

The *Exchequer* afforded a great field for reformation. The Auditor had an enormous income; his kitchen, juſt under the Houſe, was ſtored with luxuries, while he (Mr Burke) was faſting, and ſtraining his nerves for the public good. He did not, however, wiſh that he, or any other gentleman of the exchequer, ſhould be alarmed at his plan of reformation: he did not intend that they ſhould feel the leaſt inconvenience from it; during their lives, he would have their ſalaries remain as they then were; but at their deceaſe, he would have the Auditor's emoluments reduced to 10,000 l. a-year; thoſe of the Tellers to 1500 l. and ſo in proportion. He did not wiſh to aboliſh the places; for though they certainly were ſinecures, yet they ought to remain in the hands of the crown, as rewards to beſtow on deſerving men; and which being granted for life, did not enſlave the man to whom they were given. No man would wiſh to ſee a deſcendant of Mr Pelham, Sir Robert Walpole, or the great Lord Townſhend, to whom royalty was indebted for its reſtoration in this kingdom, deprived of thoſe places which the merits of their great anceſtors had procured them.

The next reformation he would have made was in the *Penſion-liſt*. He did not mean to ſtrip any man of his penſion, whether well or ill deſerved; but he would bind down the crown, not to grant any more till the whole ſhould be reduced to 60,000 l. a-year.

The *Account-places*, ſuch as Paymaſter of the Forces, and Treaſurer of the Navy, he would have converted into places of adminiſtration. The money which paſſes through their hands he would have placed in the Bank; and if the Bank would not take it, ſome private banker would ſoon be found who would readily eaſe the nation of one and a half per cent. which it now pays for remitting money abroad: the banker would find his account in having the uſe of the money. The abſurd forms of making up accounts in the exchequer he would have aboliſhed, as they tended only to occaſion delays, and prevent a ſettlement of accounts.—He would have the Paymaſter, and Treaſurer of the Navy, to draw on the Bank where the money was lodged, and the Auditor to give them credit for the ſums paid away.

The *Board of Ordnance* next preſented itſelf to his view. The immenſe civil department of that board was burdenſome to the nation, and in itſelf unneceſſary. He would have the civil power of it diſtributed between the Navy and Admiralty boards; by which means the influence of the crown would be greatly reduced, and the national expenditure conſiderably leſſened.

The *Secretaryſhip for the American department* called loudly for reformation. It had never been neceſſary, and was now totally uſeleſs: the office might be executed by the other two Secretaries; North America being aſſigned to the Secretary for the Northern department, and the Weſt Indies to the other. The buſineſs in the Secretary's office was not ſo great as people imagined; for Lord Weymouth executed for near a year after Lord Suffolk's death the joint duties of both the Northern and Southern departments.—Nay, ſo very unneceſſary was a third Secretary, that formerly

ſome

ſome gentlemen, on being appointed to either the North or South, had made it a particular ſtipulation, that they ſhould have alſo the American department.

Theſe were the objects of reformation which had appeared to him the moſt ſtriking, the moſt neceſſary, and the moſt practicable. In the laſt ſeſſion of parliament, an idea had been ſuggeſted of deducting from all ſalaries one quarter for the public ſervice. That mode had appeared to him very inexpedient: for ſuppoſing two men enjoying each 1000l. a-year, ſhould be taxed in this manner; that one ſhould enjoy a ſinecure place, while the other filled an office of actual ſervice, he ſhould be obliged to take from one 250l. a-year, which he richly earned, and which he could not ſpare, while he left the other in the peaceable enjoyment of 750l. which he did not deſerve.

The board of Treaſury he would charge with the payment of ſalaries and penſions in the following order; and if any deficiency happen, the loſs ſhould fall on the Firſt and other Lords of that Board; and the Civil Liſt ſhould not be brought in debtor for a ſingle ſhilling, but ſhould be clear at the beginning of each year, while the ſervants of the crown ſhould become ſtrangers to arrears: 1. The Judges; 2. Our Ambaſſadors at foreign courts; 3. The Tradeſmen of the crown; 4. Princes of the Blood; 5. Servants of the crown whoſe wages do not exceed 200 l. a-year; 6. Thoſe whoſe wages are above 2 and under 500l. a-year; 7. Penſioners; 8. The great officers of the crown.

Such was the great plan which Mr Burke delivered to the Houſe in the ſpace of three hours and eighteen minutes. His ſpeech was one of the moſt elegant, mild, and perfect, that ever was delivered in St Stephen's chapel. He concluded with ſaying, he ſhould move for leave to bring in one general bill, for the reformation of the Civil Liſt; and that, on a future day, he would move for ſuch other bills as might be neceſſary for the other purpoſes he had mentioned. He accordingly moved, "That leave be given to bring in a bill for the better regulation of his Majeſty's civil eſtabliſhment, and of certain public offices; for the limitation of penſions, and the ſuppreſſion of ſundry uſeleſs, expenſive, and inconvenient places, and for applying the monies ſaved thereby to the public ſervice."

Lord North paid Mr Burke this compliment, that he had never heard ſuch a ſpeech as his, and that he believed there was not a man in England who could have made ſuch a one, or treated ſo very difficult a matter with ſo much perſpicuity, clearneſs, and ability. He did not mean to oppoſe the introduction of the firſt bill; though if he did, he could not be ſaid to act from a principle of ſelf-defence, as the Hon. member admitted that the different objects of reformation had had their exiſtence long before his birth.—However, by ſaying that he would not oppoſe the introduction of the bill, he would not have gentlemen to underſtand that he pledged himſelf to ſupport it.—The matter contained a very minute detail of facts, which it was his buſineſs to inveſtigate and weigh maturely. But as ſome of the bills related to the patrimony of the Crown, and of the Prince of Wales, he begged leave to ſuggeſt to the Hon. member, that no alteration could be made in the perſonal property of any individual, conſiſtently with the orders of the Houſe, without that individual's conſent had been firſt obtained; and he hoped, that, from a principle of decency, as well as juſtice, the Hon. member would not bring in bills relative to the royal patrimony, till the King and Prince's conſent ſhould have been firſt obtained.——This was the Speaker's opinion alſo.

Mr Burke agreed to poſtpone his motions relative to the King and Prince's property; aſſerting, however, his right to make them if he pleaſed, and that he abſtained from it only through reſpect for the crown and Royal Family.

Lord George Gordon oppoſed every one of Mr Burke's propoſitions! ſaid, his ſpeech was unconſtitutional, and he would divide the Houſe upon the queſtion: which he did; and his Lordſhip was left alone in the Houſe, as the only one who objected to the bills being brought in.

The Duke of Cumberland, the Duke of Richmond, the Earl Temple, and many more of the Minority-Peers, were in the Houſe the whole day.

Col. Barré, in a ſpeech Feb. 14. beſtowed many encomiums on Mr Burke, for the plan of reformation which he had laid before the Houſe: he had done as much as any one man could poſſibly do, and it was the duty of other members to aſſiſt him as far as they were able. With

reſpect

reſpect to the great officers of the exchequer, the Hon. Gentleman did not mean to leſſen the produce of their offices during their lives, but propoſed that the reformation ſhould begin at their deceaſe. Why not ſooner? ſaid the Colonel. Might they not be ſatisfied with the emoluments of a peace-eſtabliſhment? Was it decent, that their ſalaries ſhould riſe in proportion as the people became poorer, and leſs able to pay them? The great and inordinate income of theſe officers did not ariſe from their ſalaries, but their fees. The auditor, who annually receives ſo many thouſands, had no more than 300 l. a-year; the tellers thirty-five. The fees ariſing from the expenditure neceſſarily increaſed in time of war; and theſe officers were loaded with emoluments in proportion as the people were loaded with taxes. Juſtice and equity revolted at the idea.—The exchequer afforded a vaſt field for reformation: it was the duty of a member of parliament, and he was reſolved to diſcharge it, to attend the progreſs of public money into the treaſury; to mark the defalcations it underwent in paſſing through it, and the defalcations it ſuffered in its iſſue from it. The immenſe ſums voted for extraordinaries, without any account being laid before the Houſe, were alarming. Laſt year, the *extraordinaries* had amounted to no leſs a ſum than *ſix millions*; this year, he feared, they would amount to more. Was it to be expected, that ſuch ſums could be voted without an account? How was the nation to know that they were properly applied? Might not the Noble Lord at the head of the treaſury have put any part of them into his own pocket! He was very ſure his Lordſhip had not done ſo; he was very ſure he had clean hands; but was it not his Lordſhip's integrity, more than the manner of paſſing the public accounts, that ſaved the national treaſure from plunder? Abuſes there certainly were in the exchequer; and nothing, in his opinion, could ſo effectually cut them up, and prevent others, as a committee of accounts. The committee muſt act uprightly, fairly, and honeſtly. He gave notice, therefore, that in a future day he would move for a committee of accounts.

Lord North aſſured the Hon. member, that he was ready to concur with him in the motion, or in any other that was likely to accompliſh ſo deſirable an end. Whenever a committee of accounts was appointed, he would give every aſſiſtance in his power, and ſo would his colleagues in office, to forward their proceedings. He acknowledged the preſent method of paſſing accounts in the exchequer to be very tedious, and by no means adequate to the great receipts and diſburſements of the preſent times. But as to the extraordinaries, which he ſuppoſed the gentleman alluded to for the army and navy, amounting to ſix millions, it was morally impoſſible to ſtate them by eſtimate, becauſe in the progreſs of an extenſive war, events could not be foreſeen; and when a general or commander at ſea, drew for large ſums, the treaſury could not refuſe to pay ſuch draughts; if they did, there would be an end of the war, ſince the moſt important plans of operations, adopted by the officers in command at a diſtance from home, at their own diſcretion, and as the change of circumſtances ſuggeſted, unforeſeen and unknown to us at the time, could not be attempted. All that could be done, was done; the officers drew at their diſcretion as occaſion required, but they drew at their peril. If they made an improper uſe of the powers they were inveſted with, they muſt anſwer for it to their country on their return home.—There was one thing thrown out by the Hon. Gentleman, which he thought a neceſſary part of a great plan of reformation; and that was, an inquiry into the public accounts, and ſome plan for authoriſing a mode of keeping them different from that in which they were now kept, and by which they might be ſooner made up, and brought forward for the ſatisfaction of that Houſe, whenever they pleaſed to call for them. This his Lordſhip declared ſtruck him as a very fair part of a plan of reformation, and ſuch as he was ſo far from having the leaſt objection to, that he would moſt readily give it every aſſiſtance in his power. What the Hon. Gentleman had now ſuggeſted,—a commiſſion of accounts, came under this deſcription, and might be of great utility; he therefore certainly ſhould not object to it. If the Hon. Gentleman thought that his office could give it any aſſiſtance, he now offered that aſſiſtance. At the ſame time that he ſaid this, he hoped that it would be effectually carried into execution; that the committee would conſiſt only of a few, and really go through the buſineſs

for

for which they ſhould be inſtituted. Such a committee would not be very expenſive; and their fulfilling the purpoſes of their inſtitution, if it did not in the end turn out any great acquiſition to that Houſe, would at leaſt *afford the public ſatisfaction;* which undoubtedly was a great point at any time, but more particularly ſo now, when they were ſo often called on to ſupport the exigencies of the ſtate at a time of great expence. With regard to the places of Auditor of the Exchequer, Tellers, &c. they were offices of very ancient creation; no new emoluments had been thrown into them by him, and the rules of their perquiſites were eſtabliſhed long ſince; therefore, however great their emoluments might now be, they certainly were not imputable to the adminiſtration, but ſolely to the great change of circumſtances ſince the inſtitution of thoſe offices, and the increaſed amount of the national expenditure, for which reaſon he did not think they could be called *abuſes* of the public money.

Col. Barré ſaid, the Noble Lord had ſpoke like a man, honeſtly and directly, and in ſuch a manner as convinced him that he had no reſerve; that he ſeriouſly meant to co-operate with him, and to give the public the ſaisfaction they expected, and ought to receive. He then enforced the neceſſity of ſuch a commiſſion, by pointing out as one inſtance of the enormity of the preſent extraordinaries, the charge of the general and ſtaff officers in America now, and compared it with the charge of the ſame article laſt war, ſhewing that the preſent exceeded the former full four degrees. He mentioned there being two commanders in chief, at 10l. a-day, beſides Gen. Vaughan's appointment at the ſame ſalary as commander in chief at the Leeward iſlands. He mentioned alſo, each commander having four aid-de-camps, whereas the commanders in chief had only two laſt war; the number of general officers in America, &c. &c. with the increaſe of the commiſſaries pay, from 10s. a-day to 20s. and other equally great increaſes of military appointments in America. With regard to the Noble Lord's having ſaid, that the enormous emoluments of the Auditor of the Exchequer, &c. were no abuſes, he begged leave to differ exceedingly in opinion. They were abuſes, crying abuſes, that ought to be immediately remedied.

Mr Burke then moved his propoſitions relative to the ſale of the royal foreſts, &c. which, through reſpect for the crown, he had poſtponed on the 11th.

Lord North informed the Houſe, that he was authoriſed to ſay, that his Majeſty gave his conſent, that the bills relative to his patrimony ſhould undergo a diſcuſſion.

Mr Dunning ſaid, that it was a breach of privilege for the King to interfere in their debates, or to give his conſent as neceſſary before the Houſe could proceed to any buſineſs.

Lord North ſaid, that the royal conſent was neceſſary only in conformity to an order of the Houſe, by which no property was to be taken away from a ſubject without his conſent being obtained ſome time before a bill ſhould paſs the Houſe of Commons. The King being concerned in the preſent caſe, it had been thought a matter of decency, though not of abſolute neceſſity, that the crown ſhould give its aſſent previous to the introduction of the bills.

After many more ſpeeches, Mr Burke made ſeveral motions for leave to bring in bills agreeable to his various propoſitions; and they were all agreed to except that which related to the union of the duchy of Cornwall to the crown. This Mr Burke withdrew for that time, on Sir Edward Baynton's obſerving, that that duchy did not belong to the King, but to the Prince of Wales; who being a minor, his conſent could not be obtained.

On the 29th of February, Lord North called the attention of the Houſe to a ſubject, which he was ſure would not detain them long, as it would not admit of two opinions. The nation at large was indebted to Sir George Rodney [94.]; and the public ſuffrages were all in his favour: he wiſhed to collect them, and have them tranſmitted to that gallant officer in the form of a vote of thanks from that Houſe. He had looked for precedents, and had worded the motion he intended to ſubmit to the Houſe, in a manner perfectly conſonant to the practice of parliament, as in the votes of thanks to Sir Edward Hawke, Admiral Boſcawen, and Sir George Rodney himſelf in the laſt war [22. 41, 297.; — 24. 674.]. Sir George's ſervices were certainly ſignal and important: for he had taken a convoy of ſtores; the loſs of which would be very ſenſibly felt by the

Spaniards, as they ſtood in the greateſt need of them to fit out their fleets. In the late action his victory had produced the moſt ſalutary effects; — it had freed from danger the important fortreſs of Gibraltar; and together with the firſt ſucceſs, it had taken from the enemy EIGHT of their beſt ſhips, and added FIVE to our own fleet. It was true, indeed, that numbers had been in favour of Sir George; but ſtill there were circumſtances attending the laſt action which made the merit of it highly honourable to the Admiral: — the night, a high wind, and the vicinity of a dangerous ſhore. With theſe difficulties he had combated; and they but ſerved to enhance the honour of the victory. His Lordſhip concluded with the following motion: "That the thanks of this Houſe be given to Admiral Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, for the ſignal and important ſervices he has lately rendered to his king and country; and that the Speaker do tranſmit the ſame to him."

The oppoſition, and the friends of the miniſtry, were equally warm in expreſſing their ſenſe of the great merit of the Admiral. —— Mr T. Townſhend, Lord Howe, and Mr James Luttrell ſpoke. — Mr Townſhend hoped the miniſters would reward with honour and honourable profits ſo gallant an officer. — Mr Luttrell wiſhed to vote, not only thanks to the Admiral, but alſo ſhips; leſt, as he was to proceed to the Weſt Indies, where the force of the enemy was well known, he might be expoſed to the danger of loſing his reputation for want of a neceſſary reinforcement. —— The motion paſſed *nem. con.*

The Houſe then went upon other buſineſs; which being diſcuſſed, Adm. Keppel roſe, and lamented his not having been in the Houſe when the motion was made for thanks to his old friend Sir George Rodney: he would have felt a ſingular ſatisfaction in ſeconding it. No vote of thanks had ever paſſed that Houſe, except one [41. 256.], which had given him ſo much pleaſure. Adm. Rodney's ſituation had been attended with difficulties: he had gallantly ſurmounted them, and performed his duty like a ſeaman and a ſoldier. "Knowing, (continued he), as I do, the benevolence of the King, I hope there are Noble perſons about his Majeſty, who will ſuggeſt, that Adm. Rodney is not only an object of public gratitude, but a very fit one of Royal bounty.

Mr Maſham obſerved, that Adm. Rodney's meritorious ſervices deſerved ſomething more ſubſtantial than thanks. If it was true that his finances were not in a good condition, this was an additional reaſon for extending towards him the liberality of the crown: he therefore held in his hand a motion for an addreſs to the King, That his Majeſty would be pleaſed to beſtow ſome mark of his Royal munificence on Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, for the late ſignal and important ſervices he had rendered to his king and country.

Lord North was afraid of eſtabliſhing a precedent of a very diſagreeable tendency. If a motion for thanks ſhould immediately be followed by another for reward, it would lay a precedent for connecting in future the two motions, and bring into diſrepute the former: it would render diſſatisfied any officer who ſhould find his deſerts rewarded with thanks only. This was the only objection he had, the only objection he could have to the motion.

Mr Maſham did not wiſh to encroach, in the ſmalleſt degree, on the prerogative of the crown, or to point out in what manner the merits of officers were to be rewarded: but there was a place then vacant which was worth the acceptance of the Admiral, for it was both honourable and lucrative: he meant the office of Lieutenant-General of the Marines, [one of thoſe which Sir Hugh Palliſer reſigned].

Mr T. Townſhend remarked, that Sir George had been greatly neglected; nay he had been ill uſed during the laſt war; for Greenwich hoſpital was taken from him when he was ſent to Jamaica. Since that time he had been ſuffered to remain in obſcurity. He was deſerving of every thing that government could beſtow; and a ſingle moment ought not to be loſt, but gentlemen ſhould ſtrive, while the impreſſion of his ſervices was deep in the minds of men, to procure him that, which perhaps the ſmalleſt reverſe of fortune, however unmerited on his part, would put beyond his reach. As every gentleman knew what force the Houſe of Bourbon would have in the Weſt Indies for the next campaign, he trembled for the reputation of the gallant Admiral, who, in full confidence of receiving a reinforcement, might proceed to the Weſt

Indies,

Indies, and, through the non-performance of miniſterial promiſes, loſe that reputation which has been the growth of years, and the conſequence of brilliant ſucceſſes and glorious conqueſts. A ſingle defeat might obliterate from the minds of miniſters the leaſt traces of his former victories. The Hon. Gentleman would therefore do well, if he ſhould give up his motion this day for fear of eſtabliſhing a precedent, to take the firſt opportunity to renew it.

Mr Maſham declared, he would perſiſt in his motion, if he did not hear a more ſatisfactory anſwer from the Noble Lord, or unleſs ſome promiſe were given that the Admiral ſhould be taken care of.

Lord North ſaid, that if the motion were perſiſted in, he ſhould be under the neceſſity of oppoſing it, merely for the ſake of parliamentary precedent. It was on that ground only that it became his duty to oppoſe the motion, if the Hon. Gentleman perſiſted in it. Another Hon. Gentleman had charged miniſters with having neglected Sir George Rodney. He begged leave to ſay, the fact was not ſo; Admiral Rodney, during a peace, had been given Greenwich hoſpital. It was true, indeed, it was afterwards taken from him; but that was, when at his own deſire he had been given a command in the Weſt Indies; and though it might be urged, that there had been a precedent of an officer's having a command and holding Greenwich hoſpital, yet it was very far from uſual, that an officer ſhould have the hoſpital and a command on a foreign ſtation at one and the ſame time. Beſides, when Adm. Rodney went out laſt, he was Rear-Admiral of England. The Hon. Gentleman who had propoſed the motion had ſaid, Sir George Rodney's finances were low: they were not very high, he believed, when he took his preſent command; but he hoped that difficulty had been leſſened by his ſucceſſes. At preſent Sir George had received the thanks of that houſe, and the thanks of that houſe were in themſelves a very high reward. But, excluſive of that, he really ſaw no reaſon why gentlemen ſhould aſſume that Sir George Rodney would be neglected. He was not himſelf very likely to neglect him; becauſe, excluſive of his perfect ſenſe of his exalted merit as an officer, that his late ſignal ſervices could not be too highly rewarded, and they well deſerved not only the thanks of that Houſe, but of the Admiral's country at large, he was intimately acquainted with, and had the ſtrongeſt perſonal eſteem and regard for him. At the very moment in which, for the reaſons he had ſtated, he declared he muſt oppoſe the motion, he begged leave to aſſure the Houſe, that he was far from thinking the place the Hon. Gentleman had alluded to, viz. that of Lieutenant-General of Marines, by any means more than equal to the Admiral's high deſerts.

Mr Maſham ſaid, he now roſe with great pleaſure to withdraw his motion; becauſe in the Noble Lord's ſpeech there were many kind expreſſions, which convinced him that Sir George Rodney would not be neglected.

Adm. Keppel then obſerved, that with regard to the thanks of that Houſe, he did not know what value his friend Rodney might ſet upon ſuch a vote, but he prized the vote of thanks that he had been honoured with, infinitely above all reward of emolument, either the Lieutenant-Generalſhip of Marines, Greenwich, or any lucrative and honourable appointment in the power of a miniſter.

The thanks of the Houſe of Lords to Adm. Rodney were moved for next day by the Earl of Sandwich. His Lordſhip obſerved, that more ſhips had been taken by the Admiral in his late engagement, than had been captured in any engagement during the laſt war, or the war before.

The Lords were no leſs warm than the Commons had been in expreſſing their ſenſe of the Admiral's merits. In this Houſe likewiſe the oppoſition mentioned a pecuniary recompence, hinting at the Lieutenant-Generalſhip of Marines: and they lamented the hazard the Adm. ran of loſing his reputation in the Weſt Indies by an inequality of ſtrength. — The Marquis of Rockingham, the Earl of Effingham, and the Dukes of Bolton and Grafton ſpoke: the laſt called repeatedly on the Noble Lord who made the motion, to declare whether his Majeſty intended to ſhew the Admiral any ſpecial mark of Royal favour.

Lord Sandwich, in reply, ſaid, The ſimple object before the Houſe was this: Whether or no thanks ought to be given to Admiral Rodney, for his late ſervices to his country? No other ſpecies of reward was mentioned in the motion, and all reference to ſuch was extraneous to the queſtion. The right of beſtowing

offices was his Majeſty's ſole and excluſive prerogative; any ſuggeſtion to his Majeſty was a kind of infringement upon that privilege, or at leaſt operated to deſtroy the grace which ſhould always accompany the exerciſe of his Royal munificence. No perſon could be more diſpoſed to conſider merit of public abilities with an eye of regard and liberality than the King. That he would reward Sir George Rodney was not to be doubted. The manner how, was in his own breaſt; and it would be the higheſt preſumption in a miniſter to venture upon an anticipated declaration of what it was impoſſible for him to know preciſely. He did not know that the King did mean to confer the place in queſtion upon Sir George Rodney; — he did not know that he did not mean it: — he was ignorant upon the ſubject; and therefore could not pronounce upon it: but this he was ſure of, that his Majeſty felt the ſtrongeſt inclination to diſtinguiſh merit, and it was therefore not to be apprehended that the gallant Admiral who was the object of this motion, would be left unrewarded.

The motion paſſed unanimouſly.

PERSECUTION expoſed: A Parable.

From *Political, Miſcellaneous, and Philoſophical pieces, &c. Written by Dr Benjamin Franklin.*

[The author of this parable, as the editor has been informed, has often impoſed it upon his friends and acquaintances as a part of a chapter of Geneſis.]

AND it came to paſs after theſe things, that Abraham ſat in the door of his tent, about the going down of the ſun.

2 And behold a man bowed with age, coming from the way of the wilderneſs leaning on a ſtaff.

3 And Abraham aroſe, and met him, and ſaid unto him, Turn in, I pray thee, and waſh thy feet, and tarry all night; and thou ſhalt ariſe early in the morning, and go on thy way.

4 And the man ſaid, Nay; for I will abide under this tree.

5 But Abraham preſſed him greatly: ſo he turned, and they went into the tent: and Abraham baked unleavened bread, and they did eat.

6 And when Abraham ſaw that the man bleſſed not God, he ſaid unto him, Wherefore doſt thou not worſhip the moſt high God, creator of heaven and earth?

7 And the man anſwered and ſaid, I do not worſhip thy God, neither do I call upon his name; for I have made to myſelf a god, which abideth always in my houſe, and provideth me with all things.

8 And Abraham's zeal was kindled againſt the man, and he aroſe, and fell upon him, and drave him forth with blows into the wilderneſs.

9 And at midnight God called unto Abraham, ſaying, Abraham, where is the ſtranger?

10 And Abraham anſwered and ſaid, Lord, he would not worſhip thee, neither would he call upon thy name; therefore have I driven him out before my face into the wilderneſs.

11 And God ſaid, Have I borne with him theſe hundred ninety and eight years, and nouriſhed him, and clothed him, notwithſtanding his rebellion againſt me; and couldſt not thou, who art thyſelf a ſinner, bear with him one night?

12 And Abraham ſaid, Let not the anger of my Lord wax hot againſt his ſervant: lo, I have ſinned, forgive me I pray thee.

13 And Abraham aroſe, and went forth into the wilderneſs, and ſought diligently for the man, and found him; and returned with him to the tent: and when he had entreated him kindly, he ſent him away on the morrow with gifts.

14 And God ſpake again unto Abraham, ſaying, For this thy ſin ſhall thy ſeed be afflicted four hundred years in a ſtrange land:

15 But for thy repentance will I deliver them, and they ſhall come forth with power, and with gladneſs of heart, and with much ſubſtance.

Voluntary reſignation of emolument.

HENRY Vane (deſcended from the Noble family of Vanes, afterwards created Duke Bernard) was, in the reign of Charles I. appointed Treaſurer of the Navy, by patent, for life, in the firſt wars between the Engliſh and Dutch. The fees of the office, which were only 4 d. in the pound, amounted to near 30,000 l. per ann. He looked upon it as too much for a private ſubject to receive in any office under the crown, and very generouſly gave up his patent to the then parliament, deſiring only to retain for himſelf and his agent 2000 l. a-year: which offer was readily complied with.

Uſeful

Uſeful hints for learning to SWIM.
By BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, *LL. D.*
In a letter to a friend.

Dear Friend,

I Cannot be of opinion with you, that it is too late in life for you to learn to ſwim. The river near the bottom of your garden affords a moſt convenient place for the purpoſe. And as your new employment requires your being often on the water, of which you have ſuch a dread, I think you would do well to make the trial; nothing being ſo likely to remove thoſe apprehenſions, as the conſciouſneſs of an ability to ſwim to the ſhore in caſe of an accident, or of ſupporting yourſelf in the water till a boat could come to take you up.

I do not know how far corks or bladders may be uſeful in learning to ſwim, having never ſeen much trial of them. Poſſibly they may be of ſervice in ſupporting the body while you are learning what is called the ſtroke, or that manner of drawing in and ſtriking out the hands and feet that is neceſſary to produce progreſſive motion. But you will be no ſwimmer till you can place ſome confidence in the power of the water to ſupport you; I would therefore adviſe the acquiring that confidence in the firſt place; eſpecially as I have known ſeveral, who, by a little of the practice neceſſary for that purpoſe, have inſenſibly acquired the ſtroke, taught as it were by nature.

The practice I mean is this: Chuſing a place where the water deepens gradually, walk coolly into it till it is up to your breaſt; then turn round your face to the ſhore, and throw an egg into the water, between you and the ſhore: it will ſink to the bottom, and be eaſily ſeen there, as your water is clear. It muſt lie in the water ſo deep as that you cannot reach it to take it up but by diving for it. To encourage yourſelf in order to do this, reflect that your progreſs will be from deeper to ſhallower water; and that at any time you may, by bringing your legs under you, and ſtanding on the bottom, raiſe your head far above the water. Then plunge under it with your eyes open, throwing yourſelf towards the egg, and endeavouring, by the action of your hands and feet againſt the water, to get forward till within reach of it. In this attempt you will find, that the water buoys you up againſt your inclination; that it is not ſo eaſy a thing to ſink as you imagined; that you cannot, but by active force, get down to the egg. Thus you feel the power of the water to ſupport you, and learn to confide in that power; while your endeavours to overcome it, and to reach the egg, teach you the manner of acting on the water with your feet and hands, which action is afterwards uſed in ſwimming to ſupport your head higher above water, or to go forward through it.

I would the more earneſtly preſs you to the trial of this method, becauſe, tho' I think I ſatisfied you that your body is lighter than water, and that you might float in it a long time with your mouth free for breathing, if you would put yourſelf in a proper poſture, and would be ſtill, and forbear ſtruggling; yet, till you have obtained this experimental confidence in the water, I cannot depend on your having the neceſſary preſence of mind to recollect that poſture, and the directions I gave you relating to it. The ſurpriſe may put all out of your mind. For though we value ourſelves on being reaſonable knowing creatures, reaſon and knowledge ſeem, on ſuch occaſions, to be of little uſe to us: and the brutes, to whom we allow ſcarce a glimmering of either, appear to have the advantage of us.

I will, however, take this opportunity of repeating thoſe particulars to you, which I mentioned in our laſt converſation; as, by purſuing them at your leiſure, you may poſſibly imprint them ſo in your memory, as on occaſion to be of ſome uſe to you.

1. That tho' the legs, arms, and head, of a human body, being ſolid parts, are ſpecifically ſomewhat heavier than freſh water; yet the trunk, particularly the upper part, from its hollowneſs, is ſo much lighter than water, as that the whole of the body, taken together, is too light to ſink wholly under water, but ſome part will remain above, until the lungs become filled with water; which happens from drawing water into them inſtead of air, when a perſon in the fright attempts breathing while the mouth and noſtrils are under water.

2. That the legs and arms are ſpecifically lighter than ſalt-water, and will be ſupported by it; ſo that a human body would not ſink in ſalt-water, though the lungs were filled as above, but from the greater ſpecific gravity of the head.

3. That therefore a perſon throwing himſelf on his back in ſalt-water, and extending

extending his arms, may eaſily lie ſo as to keep his mouth and noſtrils free for breathing; and, by a ſmall motion of his hands, may prevent turning, if he ſhould perceive any tendency to it.

4. That, in freſh water, if a man throws himſelf on his back, near the ſurface, he cannot long continue in that ſituation, but by a proper action of his hands on the water. If he uſes no ſuch action, the legs and lower part of the body will gradually ſink till he comes into an upright poſition; in which he will continue ſuſpended, the hollow of the breaſt keeping the head uppermoſt.

5. But if in this erect poſition the head is kept upright above the ſhoulders, as when we ſtand on the ground, the immerſion will, by the weight of that part of the head that is out of water, reach above the mouth and noſtrils, perhaps a little above the eyes, ſo that a man cannot long remain ſuſpended in water with his head in that poſition.

6. The body continued ſuſpended as before, and upright, if the head be leaned quite back, ſo that the face looks upwards, all the back part of the head being then under water, and its weight conſequently in a great meaſure ſupported by it, the face will remain above water quite free for breathing, will riſe an inch higher every inſpiration, and ſink as much every expiration, but never ſo low as that the water may come over the mouth.

7. If therefore a perſon unacquainted with ſwimming, and falling accidentally into the water, could have preſence of mind ſufficient to avoid ſtruggling and plunging, and to let the body take this natural poſition, he might continue long ſafe from drowning, till perhaps help would come. For, as to the cloaths, their additional weight, while immerſed, is very inconſiderable, the water ſupporting it; though, when he comes out of the water, he would find them very heavy indeed.

But, as I ſaid before, I would not adviſe you or any one to depend on having this preſence of mind on ſuch an occaſion, but learn fairly to ſwim, as I wiſh all men were taught to do in their youth. They would, on many occurrences, be the ſafer for having that ſkill; and on many more the happier, as freer from painful apprehenſions of danger, to ſay nothing of the enjoyment in ſo delightful and wholeſome an exerciſe. Soldiers particularly ſhould, methinks, all be taught to ſwim: it might be of frequent uſe either in ſurpriſing an enemy, or ſaving themſelves. And if I had now boys to educate, I ſhould preſer thoſe ſchools (other things being equal) where an opportunity was afforded for acquiring ſo advantageous an art, which, once learnt, is never forgotten.——I am, &c.

B. FRANKLIN.

From Sadi, a Perſian Hiſtorian.

COfroes, King of Perſia, had a miniſter, whoſe character was ſo amiable, that it was difficult to determine by whom he was moſt beloved, by the King, or by the people. At length this able miniſter demanded his diſmiſſion; but Cofroes, unwilling to loſe ſuch a faithful and wiſe ſtateſman, deſired an explanation. "Why would you deſert me? ſaid the afflicted monarch; have you any cauſe of complaint? Has not the dew of my benevolence fallen upon thee? Have not all my ſlaves been ordered to make no diſtinction between thy orders and mine? Are not you next my heart? Have you any thing to aſk that I can grant? Speak, and you ſhall be ſatisfied; only do not think of leaving me." Mitranes, the miniſter, made this reply: "O King, I have ſerved thee with zeal and fidelity, and thou haſt moſt amply rewarded me; but nature now requires from me one of the moſt ſacred of all duties.—I have a ſon, who can only learn from me how to ſerve thee or thy ſucceſſors hereafter, as I have done; let me purſue this private duty, after all my care for the public." Cofroes granted his requeſt, but upon this condition, that he ſhould take the young prince his ſon along with him into his retreat, and educate both the youths together. Mitranes ſet out for his rural retreat; and after five or ſix years abſence he returned, and carried his pupils to court. Cofroes was overjoyed to ſee his ſon again; but upon examination he was greatly chagrined to find that he had not made the ſame progreſs in his ſtudies as the ſon of Mitranes; in ſhort he was greatly inferior to him in point of real merit. The King complained to the miniſter of this ſtriking difference; and his reply ſhould be a leſſon to all young men of good diſpoſitions. "O King, my ſon has made a better uſe than yours of the inſtructions I gave to both; my attention has been equally divided between them; but my ſon knows that his dependence muſt be on mankind, while I could never conceal from yours, that men would be dependent upon him."

AME-

AMERICA. [81.]

"*Edinburgh, March* 25. The province of Georgia is declared, by a proclamation publiſhed in that province, in the peace of the King; and the trade with that colony is allowed to be carried on without moleſtation, and in the ſame manner as it was before the act 15° Geo. III. [38.-1.], unleſs where alterations have been made by ſubſequent acts. Of this intimation has been made to the magiſtrates of Glaſgow, by order of the board of cuſtoms at Edinburgh."

In the London Gazette of March 11. there is an extract of a letter from Vice-Adm. Sir Peter Parker, who commands on the Jamaica ſtation, to the Admiralty, dated, at Port-Royal, January 1780, viz.

"The 25th of November a conſiderable body of Spaniards inveſted St Fernando de Omoa [41. 666.]; and on the 28th, the garriſon, and the crew of the Porcupine, were ſo reduced by a peſtilential diſorder, which raged amongſt them, that it became neceſſary to evacuate the fort, after having ſpiked the guns, and imbarked the ammunition and ſtores.—— Capt. Luttrell has taken poſſeſſion of the iſland of Rattan for his Majeſty."

In the ſame letter Adm. Parker writes, that, on the 8th of January, the Saliſbury, Capt. Charles Inglis, carried into Port-Royal the St Carlos, of 38 twelve-pounders, 16 of which were braſs, 12 ſix-pounders, and 397 men, a private ſhip of war, commanded by Don Juan Antonio Zavaleta, from Cadiz, to Port Omoa, having on board 12 twenty-four pounders braſs cannon, a quantity of ſhot and ſhells, 5000 ſtand of arms, &c. In the Saliſbury four men were killed, and fourteen wounded, five of whom died of their wounds.

Capt. Inglis went down to Omoa to ſtrengthen Capt. Luttrell's convoy; but he found the place evacuated by our troops, and near 3000 Spaniards in poſſeſſion of it.—The politeneſs of the Spaniſh governor on this occaſion deſerves to be related. When Capt. Inglis approached the fort, not knowing the Engliſh garriſon had quitted it, upon ſeeing the Spaniſh colours he immediately bore away. Upon which the Governor diſpatched a boat with a flag of truce, inviting the Captain and his officers to dine with him in the garriſon, and accept of any refreſhments in his power to afford them. The Captain at firſt politely refuſed his invitation; but, upon a further requeſt from the Governor, accepted it; when he was entertained with the utmoſt generoſity; and, after toaſting, "A ſpeedy reconciliation between Great Britain and Spain," and, "Confuſion to the French," he went on board in the evening, greatly pleaſed with the civilities and entertainment he received." *Lond. pap.*

[*P. S.*] In the London gazette of April 1. there is an extract of a letter from Maj.-Gen. Campbell to Ld George Germain, dated, Penſacola, Dec. 15. 1779, and a letter to his Excellency from Lt-Col. Alexander Dickſon, of the 16th foot, dated, New Orleans, Oct. 20. 1779, containing an account of our loſs on the Miſſiſippi, &c. in Weſt Florida. [27.]

Col. Dickſon gives Gen. Campbell his reaſons for removing to Baton Rouge, dated, Baton Rouge, Sept. 22. viz.

"The various reports, ſeemingly well founded, that the rebels were in force above, and meditated an invaſion of this part of the country, made it neceſſary without delay to fix upon ſome ſpot where works might be thrown up, and fortifications erected, ſo as to prevent, if poſſible, the troops under my command, and the country I was ſent to protect, from falling into the hands of the enemy. The ſituation of Manchac was unanimouſly condemned, and the fort there conſidered as indefenſible againſt cannon. Accordingly, on the 30th of July 1779, agreeable to my own ſentiments, and thoſe of the engineer and other officers I conſulted on the occaſion, it was determined to take poſt at Meſſ. Watts and Flowers's plantation at Baton Rouge, the ſituation of which, and a large quantity of cleared ground, pointing it out as the only place where I could have a reaſonable proſpect of accompliſhing the intent of my command. I accordingly ſent Engineer J. J. Graham with a letter addreſſed to the inhabitants, requeſting them to co-operate with me in throwing up a redoubt on that place; with which they chearfully complied.

Having intelligence which I could depend upon on the 3d of September, that Don Bernardo de Galvez was approaching in force to attack me, and that the redoubt at this place was in pretty good forwardneſs, it was determined in a council of war to remove the troops, artillery, and ſtores, as ſoon as poſſible,

to

to the redoubt, which was accordingly done. On the 12th of September the redoubt was inveſted, and early in the morning of the 21ſt a battery of heavy cannon was opened againſt it; and, after an inceſſant fire on both ſides for more than three hours, I found myſelf obliged to yield to the great ſuperiority of his artillery, and to ſurrender the redoubt to Don Bernardo de Galvez, who commanded the troops of his Catholic Majeſty.

I am confident I ſhould not have been able to have made ſo good a defence at Manchac, and of courſe to have procured ſuch favourable terms for the troops under my command, and the country I was ſent to protect."

The Colonel ſays, "All the officers and men under my command behaved exceedingly well, and did every duty they were ordered with great chearfulneſs and exactneſs;"—"adding, I muſt, in juſtice to his Excellency Don Bernardo de Galvez, ſay, that the officers and ſoldiers who are priſoners of war at this place, are treated with the greateſt generoſity and attention, not only by the officers, but even the Spaniſh ſoldiers ſeem to take pleaſure in being civil and kind to the priſoners in general."

By the capitulation, which was ſigned at Baton Rouge, Sept. 21. all the Britiſh troops in the fort of Baton Rouge were to march out with drums beating, pieces charged, and colours flying, 500 paces from the fort, where they ſhould deliver their arms and colours to the troops under the command of Don Bernardo de Galvez, and ſurrender themſelves priſoners of war, the field officers to have liberty to wear their ſwords.—The fort at the Natchez, as depending on Baton Rouge, to be evacuated, and delivered up to his Excellency; the garriſon to have liberty of retiring to Penſacola, Jamaica, or ſuch other place under the government of Britain as they ſhould chuſe.—The effects of the officers and ſoldiers to remain their property, and be ſent with them.—All negroes found in the garriſon, and all ſlaves taken or retaken in theſe environs ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, to be delivered to their maſters.—The inhabitants of the diſtrict to be under the ſame laws, enjoy the ſame privileges and immunities of religion and judicature, and have the ſame magiſtrates as they had under the Engliſh government, till peace be re-eſtabliſhed; this granted in every point that ſhall not be contrary to the Spaniſh laws, until his Catholic Majeſty's pleaſure be known.—The inhabitants to be kept in full poſſeſſion of all their effects and ſlaves, and every thing belonging to them.—The cattle and proviſions taken from the inhabitants for the Spaniſh troops to be paid for according to the eſtabliſhed prices, on ſufficient proofs being produced.—The inhabitants who chuſe to quit the country, in order to ſettle in ſome part of the Britiſh dominions, to be provided with paſſports for their perſons, families, and effects; to take the oath of fidelity, however, during their reſidence in the juriſdiction of his Catholic Majeſty, but to be exempted from bearing arms againſt his Britannic Majeſty.—No papers, public or private, to be ſeized, ſearched, or examined.

A return is ſubjoined of the different detachments of troops under the command of Col. Dickſon, and of the poſts where they were made priſoners.——The detachments were, Royal artillery, the 16th regiment, Waldeck regiment, corps 60th regiment, and an independent company.—The poſts were, Baton Rouge, Manchac, Thompſon's Creek, river Amit, river Miſſiſippi, and the Lakes.—The number of priſoners amounted to about 480; of whom upwards of twenty were officers, viz. 1 lieutenant-colonel, 5 captains, 8 lieutenants, 1 ſecond lieutenant, 2 enſigns, 1 adjutant, 1 quarter-maſter, 1 commiſſary, 1 ſurgeon, 2 aſſiſtant ſurgeons, and 3 ſurgeons mates.

There is likewiſe ſubjoined a return of the killed and wounded, viz. Killed: Enſ. Brock, of the 60th, 3d batt. Enſ. Nolting, of Waldeck's, 2 rank and file; beſides, Lieut. Leonardi, 1 ſurgeon's mate, 2 ſerjeants, and 19 rank and file, of Waldeck's, and 7 rank and file of the 60th, who died after being priſoners. Wounded, 2 rank and file.

The Spaniards accuſed the Britiſh commanders of inſincerity, in forming a deſign of falling upon them unawares before notice ſhould arrive of the breach between the two courts. But by Gen. Campbell's letter, this charge, which was not known to his Excellency, is clearly refuted, and indeed retorted; as the attentive reader will readily ſee, by comparing the dates in the charge [27.] with thoſe in Gen. Campbell's letter to Ld G. Germain.—"I cannot help obſerving," ſays Gen. Campbell, "that facts

acts have demonſtrated, that Spain had predetermined on a rupture with Great Britain long before the declaration made on the 16th day of June laſt by their ambaſſador at the court of London; had laid their plans, and prepared all their governors abroad for ſuch an event; and, it would appear, had even fixed on the day, or at leaſt nearly the time, on which it was to take place. For we are here informed, that war was declared at Porto-Rico in a few days after the 16th of June; Engliſh veſſels are known to have been carried into the Havannah as prizes in the beginning of Auguſt laſt; and from New Orleans I have the Governor's own acknowledgement of his being appriſed of the commencement of hoſtilities on the 9th day of Auguſt laſt; but how much earlier his intelligence of that event really was, is uncertain. However that be, it is now uncontrovertibly known, that he has long ago been ſecretly preparing for war: That having previouſly collected the whole force of the province of Louiſiana, the independency of America was publicly recogniſed by beat of drum at New Orleans on the 19th day of Auguſt; and, every thing being in readineſs for that purpoſe, he immediately marched againſt our forces on the Miſſiſippi: and he ſo effectually ſucceeded, by the capture, by ſtratagem, of a King's ſloop in Lake Pontchartrain, by the ſeizure of a ſchooner in the river Miſſiſippi on her way with rum and proviſions for Manchac, and of ſix other ſmall veſſels on the lakes, and in the river Amit, one of theſe laſt with troops of the regiment of Waldeck, and another with proviſions, and by preventive precautions in ſtopping any communication of intelligence of his movements being ſent to this place, that he had nearly effected the reduction of the Weſtern part of this province, before we at Penſacola were appriſed, or had the ſmalleſt communication of his having commenced hoſtilities; the information of that event having only reached me on the 14th of September, as intimated to your Lordſhip in my letter of that date; and Lt-Col. Dickſon, it appears, was forced to capitulate on the 21ſt day of that ſame month."

Mr Humphry Grant, in two letters to Gen. Clinton, dated, New York, Sept. 12. and 16. lays before his Excellency the manner in which the troops were diſtributed in Weſt Florida at the time he (Mr Grant) left that province on the 23d of July laſt, and, at the deſire of Capt. Andrée, the ſtate of the different forts.

"The force there then, conſiſting of about 2000 men and officers, were detached in the following manner: one company of grenadiers belonging to the 16th regiment, in garriſon at Fort Panmure, lately rebuilt by the aſſiſtance of the late ſuperintendent Col. John Stewart; about 200 of the 60th and 16th regiments, with Lt-Col. Dixon, and a company of Waldeck grenadiers of 130 ſtrong, ſtationed at Baton Rouge; 150 of the 60th and 16th regiments, with a lieutenant of artillery, and a few artillery-men in camp, with Capt. Barker, at a ſmall diſtance above Manchac; 100 of the 60th regiment doing duty at Mobile; and about 200 regulars, 630 Waldeckers, and 230 Pennſylvanians in garriſon at Penſacola, and about 270 Marylanders doing duty at the Red Cliffs. The fort at Penſacola, owing to a hurricane in October, was repairing, but not then in a ſtate of defence ſo as to make any great reſiſtance if regularly attacked."

"The fort at Penſacola is nothing more than a ſtockade, with four blockhouſes on the land-front covered with redoubts, ſome of which are mounted with cannon, and, having lately been much injured by a hurricane, cannot, in my humble opinion, if regularly attacked, make any great reſiſtance: it is now under repair, and has between twenty and twenty-five pieces of cannon mounted fronting the bay. The Red Cliffs, Tartar Point, and the weſt end of Roſe iſland, which commands the entrance of the harbour at Penſacola, are not fortified: the Fort Mobile is not in a ſituation to make any great defence, there being only a few pieces of cannon thereon: the fort lately erected at Manchac was partly waſhed away by the riſing of the Miſſiſippi, and the troops obliged to encamp at a ſmall diſtance above it, with two braſs field pieces. The fort at Natches is mounted with nine pieces of cannon and ſome ſwivels; the officers of the late Col. Stewart's corps aſſured me, that 100 men could defend it againſt 500."

In the *Weſt Indies* Rear-Adm. Hyde Parker has made ſeveral captures.

In the Supplement of the Paris Gazette of Feb. 11. there is an account of the

the capture of ten merchantmen, or tranſports, (part of a fleet of twenty-ſix ſhips, under convoy of the Aurore frigate), off Port Royal in Martinique, by Adm. Parker's ſquadron; who, beſides taking ten, burnt four, and ran four more aground.

Capt. Robert Sutton, late commander of his Majeſty's ſhip the Sphynx, arrived at the Admiralty, March 1. with diſpatches from this Rear-Admiral, all dated on board the Princeſs-Royal, Gros-Iſlet bay, t Lucia;—of which we give extracts.

In the firſt letter, dated Dec. 9. there is an account of the capture of the Alcmene frigate, Capt. de Bonneval, of 28 guns, by the Proſerpine; and a liſt is incloſed of prizes taken by his ſquadron, as noted in our liſt of Captures. [165.]

In the ſecond letter, dated Dec. 23. he writes, "On the 18th inſt. between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the Preſton being between Martinico and St Lucia, to windward, made the ſignal for a fleet; which was no ſooner obſerved on board the Princeſs Royal, than a ſignal was thrown out for the ſhips under my command to ſlip their cables, and chaſe to windward. The captains were then aſſembled at a court-martial; and as the ſhips were in a courſe of fitting, ſome lay on the heel, others had their ſails unbent, and from all of them great numbers were employed on ſhore in wooding and watering; under theſe circumſtances the alertneſs and diſpatch with which the ſhips put to ſea, was ſurpriſing even to me, who am no ſtranger to the activity and briſkneſs of the Engliſh officers and ſeamen. As the ſquadron ſtood over for Port Royal, the enemy's ſhips were diſcovered to be a convoy. Before four in the afternoon nine or ten of them run themſelves on ſhore on the iſland Martinico, and were ſet on fire by our boats, either immediately or the next morning. About the ſame time I obſerved the Boreas engaged with the French frigate in Port-Royal bay, a French Rear-Admiral with two other 74 gun ſhips ſlipped their cables, and bore down upon him, which obliged the Boreas to ſheer off. This dextrous manœuvre ſaved their frigate and ſome of their merchant-ſhips. The French Admiral hauled his wind in good time, and kept plying for the road. The ſhips ahead of the Princeſs Royal at this time were the Conqueror, Albion, Eliſabeth, Vigilant, and Centurion, but the Conqueror ahead and to windward of the reſt. About five this ſhip got within diſtance of the French Rear-Admiral; who began the cannonade. The ſteadineſs and coolneſs with which on every tack the Conqueror received the fire of theſe three ſhips, and returned his own, working his ſhip with as much exactneſs as if he had been turning into Spithead, and on every board gaining conſiderably on the enemy, gave me infinite pleaſure: the reſt of the ſhips ſhewed no leſs eagerneſs to get into action. Towards ſun-ſet the Albion had got well up to ſecond the Conqueror, and the other ſhips were in action; but as they had worked, not only within the danger of the ſhoals of this bay, but within the reach of the batteries, from whence were fired both ſhells and ſhot, I called them off by the night-ſignal at a quarter before ſeven. It was with inexpreſſible concern I then heard, that Capt. Walter Griffith was killed by the laſt broadſide. The ſervice cannot loſe a better man or a better officer. The Conqueror had three men killed and eleven wounded: the damage done to the ſhip is not very conſiderable, nor I believe to any of the other ſhips, as I have had no report from them. They are cruiſing under Com. Collingwood off the point of Salines. We have taken nine ſail of this convoy which came from Marſeilles under the convoy of the Aurora about the middle of October: I judge that, including the frigate, they were twenty-ſix in number.

On the 20th, ſtanding with ſeven ſhips over to St Lucia, late in the evening, I received a letter from Sir Henry Calder, informing me, three large ſhips were ſeen that afternoon from the Morne ſteering to the northward, ſuppoſed to be part of Monſ. la Motte Piquet's ſquadron returning from Grenada. As I judged this intelligence very probable, Rear-Adm. Rowley was immediately detached in the Suffolk, with the Vengeance, Magnificent, and Stirling Caſtle, in purſuit of them."

In the third letter, which is dated Jan. 2. is incloſed a copy of a letter from Rear-Admiral Rowley to Rear-Admiral Hyde Parker, dated, Suffolk, at ſea, off Mount Fortune, Jan. 1. which contains an account of the capture of the above three ſhips; La Blanche, M. Galliſſoniere, by the Magnificent; La Fortune, Chev. Marigny, by the Suffolk; and La Ellis, M. Fonteneaux, by the Stirling Caſtle and Magnificent,—as noted in our liſt of Captures. [165.]

NEW

NEW BOOKS. [82.]

William and Lucy: An opera of two acts. An attempt to ſuit the ſtyle of the Scotch Muſic. 8vo. 1*s.* Creech.

THE characters in this opera, which is avowedly taken from the ballad of *Auld Robin Gray*, are, *Lucy*, the heroine; *William*, her lover, who is the *Jemmy* of the ballad; *Thomas*, her father; *Martha*, her mother; *Robert*, the Robin Gray of the ballad; and *Lydia*, a couſin of Lucy's.—The character of Lydia is meant as a contraſt to that of Lucy; and her ſongs, in the lively Scotch ſtyle, are oppoſed to the plaintive and tender airs ſung by Lucy and Robert.

The lover having gone abroad for three years, and not having been heard of during an abſence of five years, is concluded by Lucy's friends, (but not by herſelf), either to be dead, or to have abandoned his engagements to her. Robert, who is very wealthy, and has ſupported Lucy's parents, who are in reduced circumſtances, is deſirous of marrying her. The parents are earneſt to bring about this match. Lydia, who is the buſy character of the piece, with a view to the general good of the family, takes an active part to accompliſh their wiſhes, and propoſes to get the better of her couſin's obſtinate attachment for William, by feigning a proſecution at Robert's ſuit againſt Thomas; who is to be carried to gaol, unleſs Lucy immediately conſent to give her hand to Robert. This has the propoſed effect, and Lucy relinquiſhes her lover to ſave her parent.

When the marriage is ſuppoſed to have taken place, William returns. He enters to Martha, juſt after ſhe has had the plot explained to her by Lydia, and is aſſured that Robert and her daughter are already married. The mother, after recovering from her ſurpriſe, urges him to fly the country; and he leaves her with that determination; but meets Lydia, who lets him know that Robert and Lucy are not yet married. She comes in to Martha, whom ſhe keeps ſome time in perplexity, before ſhe explains, that the marriage had been delayed, and that William had come in time to prevent it.

All the characters then appear; matters are explained; Robert is eaſily prevailed upon to tranſfer his intentions from Lucy to Lydia; and the piece concludes with a double marriage.

We inſert the author's Apology, the Prologue, and a ſpeech and a ſong by both Lucy and Lydia, with which the piece begins.

APOLOGY.

THE following Opera was written without any view either to theatrical repreſentation, or to publication. The firſt intention of it was merely to adapt words to a ſet of ſongs for the performance of a particular lady; to whom, if it did not appear too aſſuming for ſo trifling a work, it ſhould now be dedicated.

The ſubject was taken from the well-known ballad of *Robin Gray*. This ſtory ſeemed to the author peculiarly ſuited to the right application of the pathetic and plaintive airs which form the moſt admired part of the Scotch Muſic.—The Scotch Muſic, in general, is either in the extreme of tenderneſs and grief, or in the moſt animated ſtyle of exhilarating gaiety. To give relief from the reiterated expreſſion of the ſofter paſſions, a character was introduced in the Opera, for the purpoſe of adopting the ſprightly Scotch airs, in the way of contraſt to thoſe of the tender, plaintive, and pathetic ſtyle. Some Engliſh ſongs, which were thought emphatic by him, and a much admired Iriſh ſong, (which has indeed been adopted by the Scots), are admitted, to give variety to the piece. —He has likewiſe added ſome hints, after naming the tunes to which the ſongs are adapted, as directions for the ſtyle in which he thinks they ſhould be ſung.

Such was the intention, plan, and execution of this little work. It was written about two years ſince. The few individuals who form the narrow circle of the Author's particular friends, expreſſed ſatisfaction on hearing it read, with the ſongs ſung as they occurred in the opera. Next to a man's own judgement, the opinions of his particular friends are the moſt apt to miſlead him in eſtimating the merit of his own compoſitions. It was not until a wider circle gave approbation of it, that he was prevailed upon to offer it to the Edinburgh Theatre; upon the ſuppoſition, that the Scotch airs, which chiefly compoſe the Muſical part of it, would recommend it to a Scotch audience: But the Manager did not find it a difficult matter to perſuade him, that it was defective for theatrical repreſentation. This deſign, however,

gave occaſion to the Prologue; which was written at a time when the concluding part of it would probably have been reliſhed by the Audience.

Several of the Author's friends and acquaintances having requeſted copies of WILLIAM AND LUCY from him; to be enabled to gratify them, he now publiſhes it. He, however, thinks an Apology neceſſary to the Public; and hopes, as this is among the firſt of his tranſgreſſions of this kind, they will be diſpoſed to excuſe his intruſion, without paſſing upon it the ſeverity of cenſure it may be found to deſerve.

PROLOGUE.

CONSCIOUS of faults, and diffident of Fame,
Our Author lurks conceal'd, and hides his name;
Yet ſends me here, the herald of his Muſe,
Your favour to beſpeak, his errors to excuſe.
This all his plea.——He has beſtow'd ſome pains
To entertain you in your *native ſtrains*.
So pleads the Bard, and builds his hopes on you.—
But, in my mind, his piece will never do.—
No.—I can judge your taſte;—you will not bear it:—
I'm ſure you muſt condemn it, ere you hear it.——
A muſty tale of Love,—quite out of nature!—
His heroine—a moping, conſtant creature!—
A wretched plot on which to build to play;
Filch'd from the ballad of *Auld Robin Gray!*
"Lard,"—(I exclaim'd, quite overborn with paſſion),
"This piece can never take with folks of faſhion.
Five twelvemonths conſtant, and her lover gone!
A cent'ry paſt ſuch nonſenſe might have done;
But now there's ne'er a maid,—a bet I proffer,—
Would wait as many months—who had an offer.
Love now aſſumes a very diff'rent carriage,
And never interferes in rites of marriage.
PLUTUS alone, in aid of HYMEN ſtands,
Ties the looſe knot, and joins the languid hands.
Alter your piece, (ſays I), amend your rhymes,
And ſuit it to the manners of the times.—
Somehow, methinks, before our parts are got,
You might contrive to moderniſe the plot:—
Suppoſe now,—let me ſee,—you might endeavour,——
Par quelque affaire gallante,—to merit favour.—
Suppoſe old Robert's love ſhould take its courſe,
And matters were adjuſted—by DIVORCE?"—
He ſhook his head, nor would my hint purſue,
But truſts its fate, implicitly, to you.

Act I. LUCY and LYDIA.

LUCY.

HE yet may come, my William yet may come,
To his fond Lucy, and his native home.

SONG. Tune, *Gilderoy.*

Slow and plaintive.

While yet an hour remains for hope,
I will that hour improve;
Still give my tender wiſhes ſcope,
Still languiſh for my Love.

Ah! William, ſure, if you ſurvive,
Thy Lucy ſtill is dear:
And can my cruel parents ſtrive
To kill thine image here?

LYDIA.

Couſin, you but deceive yourſelf in vain;
Truſt not the promiſe of a wand'ring ſwain.
Ah! ceaſe this phantom longer to purſue;
Should William ſtill ſurvive, he's falſe to you.

SONG. Tune, *There's my thumb*, &c.

Lively.

When our lovers go a-ſtraying,
New ſenſations old allaying;
Objects ever varying round them,
Soon perplex, diſtract, confound them.

We remain juſt where they leave us;
All things near us but deceive us;
Every object we diſcover
Still reminds us of our Lover.

Letter to the people of Laurencekirk. [33.]

Extracts continued. [88.]

Love to our ſociety.] Affection and love to the ſociety in which we are born and bred, or to the community with which we are incorporated by choice and ſettlement, is a virtue which always poſſeſſes and warms the heart of a good citizen. This is one of the moſt amiable parts of worthy characters in ſociety, and it is a truly honourable character. Let us love our community, and our country; but let us be careful to avoid the mean inſult, and ungenerous partiality, which, from parliament-men to the populace, have of late too much prevailed over weak or wrong heads in a neighbouring kingdom.—Encourage this ſocial virtue, and among your by-laws and inſtitutions contrive proper monuments and memorials of public merit.

Induſtry.] On this important point I muſt give you ſome excellent thoughts from the worthy Biſhop of Cloyne.—— In a letter to the people of Ireland he has the following paſſages.—"God Almighty cauſes the earth to produce the materials for food and raiment; but human induſtry muſt prepare, improve, and properly apply both the one and the other, or mankind may periſh with cold and hunger. Nature ſupplies the materials, which art and induſtry improve to

the

the uſe of men. Man is formed by nature for a life of action and induſtry. Our heads, our hands, and limbs, are the nobleſt machines and inſtruments of induſtry; if they are not uſed and exerciſed in ſome proper way, like other nice machines, they are not only uſeleſs, but muſt run to ruſt and diſorder. *If any man will not work, neither ſhould he eat*, ſays St Paul, 2 Theſſ. iii. 10. Induſtry procures hearty food, warm cloaths, and cleanly commodious dwellings. Idleneſs and irregularity produce poverty, hunger, and naſtineſs. The ſame work may tire, but different works relieve. Where there is a true ſpirit of induſtry, there never will be wanting ſomething to do, without doors or within, by candle-light and by day-light. *Labor ipſa voluptas*, ſaith the poet; and this is verified in fact. In ſome villages of England, the neighbouring inhabitants meet, a jolly crew, at one another's houſes, where they merrily and frugally paſs the long winter-evenings; ſeveral families, by the ſame light, and the ſame fire, working at their different manufactures of wool, flax, or hemp; company, mean while, chearing and provoking to labour. All projects of growing rich by ſudden and extraordinary methods, ought to be diſcouraged among induſtrious people, as they operate violently on the paſſions of men, and incite them to deſpiſe the ſlow moderate gains that are to be made by an honeſt perſevering induſtry. Small gains is the way to great profit. He who makes haſte to be rich, ſhall not proſper. It is not money, but induſtry, which creates real wealth. Money without induſtry may very ſoon be waſted; but induſtry is a growing wealth. The children of an induſtrious man are inured to early induſtry. The ſlothful child follows the example of his parent; and the habit is fixed very early either way."

The villagers commended.] I cannot expreſs the ſatisfaction I have enjoyed for ſome years paſt, when I have had repeated occaſions to obſerve the moſt certain proofs of ſteady and progreſſive induſtry which prevails in general among you; and I now acknowledge your merit in this point with a high degree of pleaſure. I know you deſerve this commendation in every reſpect; and I often rejoice in the report of travellers, who with much approbation obſerve theſe viſible marks of your induſtry. The neatneſs of your houſes, the beauty and fertility of your gardens, and the proper cultivation of your little lots of land, theſe, I will venture to ſay, are ſure proofs of good ſenſe, and habitual induſtry, in people of your condition; as the reverſe appearances, of neglected and deſolate houſes, gardens, and fields, are as certain evidence of miſerable ſloth and poverty.

Independency.] Many people of your condition, even in this country of law and liberty, cannot be ſaid to be ſecure from all acts of power and oppreſſion. Having no independent ſettlements, when they find themſelves in a comfortable and thriving condition, they are liable to be ſet adrift by the will of a capricious or ill-judging maſter. When I admoniſh you to perſevere in a courſe of induſtry, the admonition can only be intended for your own good, and the intereſt of your families. If I were ſo diſpoſed, I can extort no advantage to myſelf from your proſperity. I may have the power to do you good; but I can do you no harm. An equal law protects the rights of both of us. In this village you have all independent ſettlements. The only object I have, or can have, in relation to your affairs, is the pleaſure to ſee you thrive, and to aid your induſtry. Wo to the landlord who grudges at the proſperity of his tenants, and ſtudies how he may treat them, like his cattle, to be kept in marketable condition for the beſt profit, as occaſions may offer. There is an equal want of judgement and humanity in the practice of ſhort leaſes and racking rents. No eſtate can be rich, or produce a real and certain revenue, where the tenantry are haraſſed, poor, and dependent. There is an argument uſed by proprietors of land, which I have often heard, but could never endure: Is not the land my property? and why not manage and let it upon principles of advantage and intereſt, as we are allowed in any other property? But truly the relation of maſter and tenant is very different from the ordinary tranſactions of ſale and commerce among mankind at large. The relation of maſter and tenant, like prince and people, implies a reciprocal duty, and mutual affection. This idea is not only liberal, but juſt. In the reſult it is even profitable for both. It has a foundation in nature, and has been moſt prevalent in the leaſt-corrupted times of civil ſociety. The wiſdom of nations, for the public good, has reſtrained the avarice of individuals by rule and limitation, with

with regard to the intereſt to be taken from eſtates in money; and to take more is an odious and puniſhable uſury: I wonder no legiſlature has ever thought of regulations to reſtrain this more unconſcionable and pernicious avarice, of exorbitant rent from lands. No race of mankind in ſociety deſerves better of the public, or are more entitled to the favour and protection of every civil government, than thoſe who, by their labour and induſtry, produce from the culture of the ground all the neceſſaries and comforts of life for the reſt of mankind. Beneficence to tenants is the beſt privilege of landed property. The late Duke of Athol ſaid, (like a man truly noble), that if there was no law to puniſh highway-robbery, he would think the commiſſion of it as innocent as to rack his tenants rents, by artifices well known and too often practiſed. A gentleman in company aſked his Grace, What his opinion was in regard to the practiſe of expoſing leaſes of land by roup to the higheſt bidder? and another method, very prevailing, of advertiſing them, with aſſurances, that the offers ſhall be concealed? and in this caſe, the fly manager pretends that certain offers have been made, to bring on the candidates. His Grace's anſwer was in theſe words: "If I were in that ſituation, that I muſt neceſſarily have money either by ſuch practices, or by going to the highway, I again declare, that tho' the laſt is the moſt dangerous, I would prefer it as leaſt diſhonourable and hurtful to ſociety." But your ſettlements are ſecure againſt every tyranny; if ever you meet with a ſelfiſh, ungenerous landlord, you are in condition, by your own induſtry, to live and to thrive independent of his power. You may, like free men, deſpiſe and hold him in contempt; and I heartily wiſh you may do ſo.

[*To be continued.*]

LONDON.

Miſcellaneous.

A ſtate of the expedition from Canada, as laid before the Houſe of Commons, by Lt-Gen. Burgoyne, and verified by evidence; with a collection of authentic documents, and an addition of many circumſtances which were prevented from appearing before the Houſe by the prorogation of parliament. Written and collected by HIMSELF: and dedicated to the officers of the army he commanded. 4to. 12s. boards *Almon* [61.] ——This is a publication of very conſiderable importance, abounding, as the title truly affirms, with "authentic documents," and affording a clear and comprehenſive view of whatever relates to the General's conduct throughout the whole of that memorable and unfortunate expedition, which is the ſubject of the large collection of evidence now before us. General Burgoyne writes well; and we have only to lament, as Engliſhmen, that he was not, finally, as victorious in the field, as he is upon paper. His very intereſting ſtory is, indeed, told in a maſterly manner; and the materials of which it is compoſed, will be held in great eſtimation by the hiſtorians who ſhall record the events of the unhappy war to which they owe their birth. The work is enriched with a variety of large and expenſive engravings, proper for the illuſtration of the military manœuvres, &c. &c. M.

Authentic minutes of the debate in the Iriſh Houſe of Commons, Dec. 20. 1779, on receiving the reſolutions of the Britiſh Houſe of Commons for granting to Ireland a free trade. To which are added, the ſpeeches of ſome Noble Lords, ſpoken on the ſame occaſion, the day following. 8vo. 1s. 6d. *H. Payne.*——It will give pleaſure to the Engliſh reader, to obſerve how gratefully and handſomely the gentlemen of the Iriſh ſenate expreſſed themſelves, on the conciliatory diſpoſition manifeſted toward them by the Britiſh parliament.—Although theſe ſpecimens of Hibernian oratory are handed to us on unknown authority, we have no ſuſpicion of their authenticity: and we hope they contain the true and general ſenſe of that nation, in regard to the ſubject of BRITANNIA's late ſilverly tokens of affection.—Some of our brethren on the other ſide the channel may, however, have their own peculiar method of expreſſing their ſatisfaction:—like Mr Parnell (for inſtance), one of the members of their Houſe of Commons, who began his ſpeech, on the occaſion here alluded to, in the following blunt and honeſt terms: "The higheſt compliment I can pay to the Engliſh government, is to ſay, that their preſent conduct is the reverſe of their former." M.

EDINBURGH.

Synopſis noſologiæ methodicæ, exhibens Sauvageſii, Linnæi, Vogelii, et Sagari, ſyſtemata notologica. Edidit, ſuumque proprium ſyſtema noſologicum adjecit, Gulielmus Cullen, M. D. &c. Edit. 3. emendata, et plurimum aucta. Duobus tomis. 8vo. 12s. bound. *Creech.*

Free thoughts on the toleration of Popery, deduced from a review of its principles and hiſtory, with reſpect to liberty, and the intereſts of princes and nations. By Calvinus Minor, Scoto-Britannus. 8vo. 4s. or fine paper 5s. *Donaldſon, Elliot, Gray, &c.*

VERSES

VERSES written on a blank leaf of Dr BLAIR's *Sermons.* [39. 197.]

WHen Rhetoric preaches every man would hear;
Wits, Politicians, Sceptics bend their ear.
Go on, diſtinguiſh'd teacher: — all attend;
Exert thy talents, and the world ſhall mend.
Th' important truths which dignify thy page
Command th' attention of a thoughtleſs age.
Here heaven-deſcended Piety, ſerene,
Leads on the Virtues as their native queen:
Truth in her heart, and Candor in her eyes,
Her voice, "I point to an immortal prize."
Vice droops her creſt:—if moral truth prevails,
Her empire totters, and her magic fails.
While Superſtition, growling in her cell,
Sees love, and peace, and harmony prevail.
Reſume the pen *. In eaſy copious flow
Pour wiſdom forth. To thee 'tis given to ſow
The precious ſeed; may Heaven th' increaſe beſtow!
Let winding Sophiſts boaſt their tinſel blaze,
Thy plain good-meaning is thy higheſt praiſe.
Youths emulous to tread the uphill-way,
And point the paths which lead to future day,
Youths yet unborn, ſhall liſten to thy lore,
Their model thou, as FARQUHAR † was before.
Like his thy life, and like his doctrines thine,
Pure from the ſource where truth and beauty ſhine.
Diſtinguiſh'd both for manly eloquence,
Mild-judging candor, a deep fund of ſenſe;
Both ſkill'd in every pleaſing honeſt art
That charms the ear, or captivates the heart.
While Piety and Candor guide thy pen
Proceed, ſecure to mend the hearts of men:
Nor dread the feeble ſting of party-rage,
Virtue ſhall ſhield thy fame, and Truth thy page.
For once, the public to an author juſt,
Takes not the merit of his work on truſt;
Read and approv'd, thine ſpreads from ſhore to ſhore,
The oftener read, we value it the more,
'Tis read where ſermons ne'er were read before.

Abbots Inch. F. D.

* [*A ſecond volume is lately publiſhed.*]

† *Mr John Farquhar, a clergyman in the preſbytery of Aberdeen, who died early in life; the author of two ſmall volumes of excellent ſermons, publiſhed after his death by Dr Campbell and Dr Gerard.*

ODES.

Sung in commemoration of the inſtitution of the MARINE SOCIETY [19. 605.], *on occaſion of their anniverſary Dinner, at the London Tavern, on Thurſday, March 9.* 1780.

SOcial Virtue's liberal plan
Cheers the hapleſs race of man;
O'er the poor's defenceleſs head,
See! her healing wings are ſpread!

Plants from Britain's earth beheld,
Britain, parent of the bold;
Snatch'd from Vice's horrid train,
Chilling Penury and Pain!

Rais'd by Virtue's powerful arm,
See! their throbbing boſoms warm!
Sureſt pledge how well they'll prove
What they owe to Social Love.

Hail! thou bleſſing moſt divine!
Still, O ſtill thro' ALBION ſhine;
Whilſt thy golden chain's unbroke,
Her foes ſhall bend beneath her yoke.

Sung at table, by the ſame choir.

SEE theſe youths; now happy made
Bulwarks of our wealth and trade!
From this glorious ſource will flow
Vigorous ſtrength, to quell each foe.

May ſuch noble plans ſuſtain
GEORGE's empire on the main!
May rich Commerce, England's pride,
Still adorn her ſwelling tide!

While the guardians of our iſle,
Favour'd by his gracious ſmile,
Band of patriot-brothers, tie
The knot of ſocial amity.

Virtue hails the good deſign,
She owns the impulſe is divine;
Bids her happy BRUNSWICK prove
The golden band of Social Love!

Body and Mind in contraſt: An epigram.

I Tell you, Miſs Doll, and, believe me, 'tis true,
I never beheld ſuch a creature as you.—
Such wit! and ſuch beauty, ſuch ſtate and ſuch pride!
Thou ne'er hadſt an equal ſince Jezebel dy'd:
Fine ſhape, and fine face, with a ſimper ſo thieviſh!
Yet artful, deceitful, ill-natur'd, and peeviſh.
God moulded thy face, but the Devil thy heart;
What pity the Devil ſhould ſpoil the beſt part! [21. 645.] W. O.

On the Citizens of London preſenting one Admiral with a Box of Gold [159.], *and another with one of* Heart of Oak. [41. 727.]

EPIGRAMS.

EAch Admiral's *defective* part,
Satiric Cits! you've told;
That *cautious Lee-ſhore* wanted Heart,
And gallant Rodney Gold.

YOur wiſdom, *London's council*, far
Our higheſt praiſe exceeds,
In giving each illuſtrious tar
The very thing he needs.

For RODNEY, brave, but low in caſh,
You *golden gifts* beſpoke:
To KEPPEL, rich, but not ſo raſh,
You gave *a heart of oak.*

For

For the SCOTS MAGAZINE.

A RIDDLE.

FRom kings, and lords, and titles ſpendid,
But moſt from poverty deſcended,
Harſh treatment am I doom'd to feel
My real nature to conceal;
Tortur'd and ſqueez'd, till frail and thin,
And pale as any corpſe my ſkin,
Transform'd, another name I carry;
Like youthful ladies when they marry;
No longer *Miſs* with childiſh gown,
But moſt reſpectful *Miſtreſs* grown.
Thus, tho' I lately was deſpis'd,
Much am I now by mortals priz'd;
For all who can afford me have me,
And ſome take wondrous pains to ſave me.
By kings and miniſters of ſtate,
And all the rich and all the great,
I am employ'd. As for the fair,
They make me their peculiar care:
Sometimes, indeed, they but deſtroy me;
But when in love they all employ me.
In ſhort I never ſhould have done
Were I to number, one by one,
The various purpoſes which I
Fulfil on earth before I die,
But, doom'd to ſuffer greater evils,
Sometimes I get employ'd with devils:
Upon me iron ſtamps they put,
And dauls me o'er with oil and ſoot;
Then ſqueeze me in an iron preſs,
And after their own manner dreſs.
Much chang'd, at laſt, they let me out:
And then indeed I make a rout:
Sometimes I put new ſchemes in vogue;
Sometimes I ſet the world agogue;
Raptures and ecſtaſies inſpiring,
And ev'ry ſwain and virgin firing:
I ſpread alarms, I foſter fears,
I melt the ſtubborn heart to tears,
O'er all the ſlumb'ring fancy creep,
And lull the lifeleſs mind to ſleep.
Doctors, your anodynes reſign;
No opiate operates like mine.
Yet mark, with ardor in each eye,
To yonder houſe what numbers fly,
What looks importunate we ſee,
And all enquiring after me.
I come —— They croud, they preſs to uſe me;
Yet ſome commend and ſome abuſe me:
But ſoon my ſhort-liv'd triumph ends,
Now ſlighted by my fondeſt friends;
Ev'n thoſe I made ſupremely bleſt,
Deſpiſe, miſuſe me, like the reſt.
So when the Maid, in bloom of youth,
Aſſail'd by Flatt'ry, dreams of Truth;
She marks the influence of her eyes,
Imagines paſſion never dies;
But ſoon, too ſoon, the lives to ſee
Her charms rejected all like me.
Yet ſometimes am I pleas'd to find
Myſelf in favour with mankind:
As if they thought I could diſpenſe
To life's ſupport, or life's defence;
Like food, or war's approv'd machines,
They lock me up in *Magazines*.
Various my life's uncertain date,
The ſport am I of chance and fate:
Often, like inſects of a day,
I juſt appear, and die away.
Yet ſometimes, unimpair'd, my prime
Reſiſts the ruthleſs hand of Time;
Nay more, improv'd each charm appears,
The higher priz'd for length of years.
Yet men, devoid of all remorſe,
The more's my worth ſtill uſe me worſe!
If noted uſefulneſs and merit,
And ſenſe appears, or wit and ſpirit,
No ſooner is my value found,
Than, like a Bedlamite, I'm bound.
'Tis thus my ſuff'rings I proclaim,
And in my ſorrows hide my name:
But ſhould you deem my humble ſtation
Too mean, forſooth, for publication;
Reſolv'd that all the Riddle race
Shall ſue in vain to find a place;
Then, Mr Printer, I'll be free;
You owe your livelihood to ME.

MONUMENTAL INSCRIPTION
for Lady LUCY DOUGLAS. [110.]

To the memory
Of Lady LUCY DOUGLAS *,
Who died 13th February 1780,
In her 28th year.

Naturally well diſpoſed,
And happy in a ſober education,
In a diſſipated age
She had no reliſh for that mode of living
Which too generally prevails.

She found the duties of a wife,
A mother, and the miſtreſs of a family,
Equal to her time:
And in all of them ſhe was exemplary.

Agreeable in her temper and manner,
Thoſe who ſaw her
Wiſhed to ſee her again.

Reader!
Think not her death premature;
(We ſee but darkly)
Wiſe and juſt is the will of Heaven!—
If to acquire habits of virtue
Be the great end of life,
When that end is attained,
What further remains?
This only,
That he who ſeeth in ſecret, ſay,
"It is enough:
"Let others do likewiſe;
"Enter thou into thy reſt."

* *Daughter of the Duke of Montroſe, and wife of Archibald Douglas of Douglas, Eſq;*

III-

HISTORICAL AFFAIRS.

DENMARK.

"*Copenhagen, Feb.* 29. The firing of three cannon from the harbour, and a few minutes after a cry of diſtreſs, greatly alarmed the inhabitants of this capital the evening before laſt; when they were ſoon informed, that a ſhip belonging to the Aſiatic company, Le Bon Deſſein, had taken fire. This ſhip, which was kept in by the ice, had completed her cargo, and was bound for Tranquebar. The fire broke out in the place where the merchandiſe was ſtored; and was ſo violent that it was impoſſible to extinguiſh it. As it was known, that, beſides, rum, arrack, and other ſpirituous liquors, there were thirty barrels of gunpowder on board, no one dared approach the ſhip; and on this account, and to prevent any farther miſchief, it was determined to ſink her. For this purpoſe, another ſhip belonging to the company, and the Bornholm frigate, kept up an inceſſant fire upon her the whole night; and the next morning they fired the guns from the caſtle: but all their endeavours were fruitleſs; for the ſhip drawing fifteen feet of water, and the harbour not being above ſeventeen deep, it was impoſſible to ſink her ſufficiently. The day after a report was ſpread, that the water had reached the powder; which falſe rumour drew a croud of curious perſons on the ice, who approached ſo near the ſhip that they were almoſt within reach of her balls: but at ten o'clock in the morning, when it was leaſt expected, the fire ſpread as far as St Barbe, and the ſhip blew up with a dreadful exploſion. The ſhattered pieces cruſhed ſeveral to death, and wounded a much greater number; among the latter is Mr Boge, one of the King's harbingers, who has both his legs broken. Ten of the wounded have been carried to the hoſpital, moſt of whom are mortally wounded. But the violence of the exploſion having broke the ice, the greateſt number fell into the water, and were drowned. It is impoſſible to aſcertain how many perſons have ſuffered for their curioſity concerning this fatal accident. The loſs of the ſhip is rated at 300,000 rixdollars, half of which was the King's. They had inſured it for the third part of its value, for which they were to pay 20,000 rixdollars in Holland. It is a great happineſs that none of the veſſels in the road or in port have ſuſtained any damage.

UNITED PROVINCES.

A memorial preſented by the Britiſh Ambaſſador to the States-General on the 21ſt of March.

"High and Mighty Lords,

THE King, my maſter, has ever cultivated the friendſhip of your High Mightineſſes, and has always regarded the alliance which has ſo long ſubſiſted between the two nations, as founded upon the juſteſt principles, and eſſential to their mutual welfare. The principal objects of this alliance, which form the immoveable baſis of a common intereſt, are, the ſafety and proſperity of the two ſtates, the preſervation of public tranquillity, and the maintenance of that juſt equilibrium which has been ſo often diſturbed by the ambitious policy of the Houſe of Bourbon.

When the court of Verſailles, in direct violation of public faith, and the common rights of all ſovereigns, had broken the peace, by making a league with his Majeſty's rebellious ſubjects, which was formally announced by the Marquis de Noailles [40. 189.]; whilſt by the immenſe preparations ſhe was making, France ſufficiently manifeſted her deſign of deſtroying the maritime power of England; the King could not but ſuppoſe, that your High Mightineſſes, being too diſcerning not to perceive that the ſafety of the republic was cloſely connected with that of Great Britain, would haſten to his aſſiſtance. One of his Majeſty's firſt cares was, to inform your High Mightineſſes of all the circumſtances of this unjuſt war; and in the critical ſituation in which his Majeſty found himſelf, he did not forget the intereſt of his old allies, but, on the contrary, diſcovered the moſt ſincere deſire of favouring the commerce and free navigation of the republic, as much as was conſiſtent with the ſafety of his people. He even for a long time refrained from claiming the ſtipulated ſuccours, fulfilling his own engagements without demanding the performance of thoſe of your High Mightineſſes. His claim was not made till after the united forces of France and Spain ſhewed themſelves in readineſs to ruſh upon England, and to attempt a deſcent by the aſſiſtance of a formidable fleet. Though fruſtrated in this enterpriſe, the King's enemies

enemies ſtill meditate this project; and it is by his Majeſty's expreſs orders, that the underſigned here renews, in the moſt formal manner, the demand of the ſuccours ſtipulated by different treaties, and enumerated in that of the year 1716.

Your High Mightineſſes have till now obſerved a total ſilence on this eſſential article, whilſt you have inſiſted upon a forced interpretation wreſted from the treaty of commerce of the year 1674, againſt the abuſe of which Great Britain has at all times proteſted. This interpretation cannot be reconciled with the clear and preciſe ſtipulations agreed upon in the ſecret article of the treaty of peace of the ſame year. An article in a treaty of commerce cannot annul ſo material an article in a treaty of peace; and each of theſe are expreſsly comprized in the principal treaty of alliance in 1678, by the terms of which your High Mightineſſes are obliged to furniſh his Majeſty with the ſuccours which he claims. You are too juſt, and too wiſe, not to feel and underſtand, that all the engagements between powers ought to be mutually and reciprocally obſerved, and, though contracted at different periods, are equally binding upon the contracting parties. This principle, in itſelf incontrovertible, applies here with the greateſt force; inaſmuch as the treaty of 1716 renews all the anterior engagements between the crown of England and the republic, and incorporates them, if I may uſe the expreſſion, into one.

The underſigned was moreover ordered to declare to your High Mightineſſes, that he was ready to enter into any conference with you for the amicable regulation of every thing which might be neceſſary for avoiding miſunderſtandings, for preventing every diſagreeable contingency, and for concerting meaſures the moſt equitable and advantageous for the reſpective ſubjects of each ſtate. This amicable overture has been rejected, in a manner the moſt unheard of and extraordinary, and entirely unuſual with ſtates in amity. Without paying any kind of attention to the repeated repreſentations, as well public as private, which were made on the ſubject of the convoys; your High Mightineſſes have not only agreed to the granting ſuch convoys for the protection of veſſels laden with different ſpecies of naval ſtores, but alſo iſſued expreſs orders, that a number of ſhips of war ſhould hold themſelves in readineſs to convoy, in their ſuite, all theſe various kinds of ſtores, which were deſtined for the ports of France, and that too at a time when the ſubjects of the republic enjoyed, by the help of the treaties, a degree of liberty, and an extent of commerce and navigation, much above that which the general law of nations uſually allows to neutral powers.

This reſolution, and the order enjoined to Rear-Admiral the Comte de Byland, to refuſe to let our ſhips examine the merchant-veſſels under his convoy, have given riſe to an incident which the friendſhip of his Majeſty induced him to have wiſhed not to have taken place; but it is notorious, that this Admiral, in conſequence of his inſtructions, fired firſt upon the ſloops which bore the Engliſh flag, and which were ſent to perform the neceſſary ſcrutiny into the veſſels under his convoy, as preſcribed by the treaty in 1674. This then was a manifeſt aggreſſion, a direct and palpable violation of that treaty which your High Mightineſſes ſeem to look upon as the moſt ſacred of all others, between us. His Majeſty had made beforehand repeated repreſentations to you upon the neceſſity and juſtice of ſuch a ſcrutiny, as a thing invariably practiſed in all ſimilar circumſtances, and fully authoriſed by the treaty. They had been informed at London, that there were ſeveral veſſels in the Texel laden with naval ſtores, to wit, maſts and other woods for ſhipbuilding, ready to ſet ſail for France, in the ſuite, or under the convoy of a Dutch fleet. The event has entirely proved the truth of theſe informations, as ſome of theſe veſſels were actually found under this very ſame convoy: the greateſt part have eſcaped, and have carried to France very uſeful ſupplies, and of which ſhe then ſtood in great need.—Whilſt your High Mightineſſes thus aſſiſted the King's enemies by favouring the conveyance of thoſe ſuccours, you have impoſed a ſevere fine on the ſubjects of the republic to deter them from conveying proviſions to Gibraltar, though that place is included in the general protection of the Britiſh poſſeſſions in Europe, and though at that very moment the commerce of the republic was interrupted by Spain in a moſt outrageous and unprecedented manner.

It is not only in theſe inſtances that the conduct of your High Mightineſſes towards the King, and towards his ene-

mies,

mies, has exhibited a ſtriking contraſt in the eyes of the impartial world.—No one can be ignorant of what happened in the too well known affair of Paul Jones. The aſylum granted to that pirate was directly contrary to the treaty of Breda in 1667, and even to the placard of 1756. —Moreover, though your High Mightineſſes have kept, and ſtill continue to obſerve, a profound ſilence on all the juſt demands of his Majeſty; yet upon the ſimple requeſt of the King's enemies, you haſtened to give them every aſſurance of an abſolute and unlimited neutrality, without making any exceptions of the ancient engagements of the republic, founded on the moſt ſolemn treaties. Nevertheleſs, his Majeſty would yet perſuade himſelf, that every thing that is paſt, is leſs to be attributed to the real diſpoſition of your High Mightineſſes, than to the artifices of his enemies, who after having ſowed diſcord among the members of the ſtate, have endeavoured by turns, partly by threats, and partly by promiſes, to animate them againſt their natural ally.

His Majeſty cannot believe, that your High Mightineſſes have formed the reſolution of abandoning a ſyſtem which the republic has purſued upwards of an age with ſo much ſucceſs and glory. But if ſuch be the reſolution of your High Mightineſſes, if you are determined to forſake your alliance with Great Britain, by refuſing to fulfil your engagements, you will, by ſuch a determination, place every thing in a new ſtate. The King will view this change with great regret, but the conſequences which will follow are neceſſary, and unavoidable. If by an act of your High Mightineſſes the republic ceaſes to be allied to his Majeſty, the relations between the two nations are totally changed, and all the connection between them will be merely deemed ſuch as prevails with regard to neutral powers in general. All treaties are in their nature reciprocal; if your High Mightineſſes will not fulfill your engagements, the plain conſequence is, that thoſe on the part of the King ceaſe to be binding. It is, therefore, in conſequence of theſe inconteſtable principles, that his Majeſty has ordered the underſigned to declare to your High Mightineſſes, in terms the moſt amicable, but at the ſame time the moſt ſerious, that if, contrary to his juſt expectation, your High Mightineſſes ſhould not within the period of three weeks, including the day on which this memorial is preſented, give to his Majeſty a ſatisfactory anſwer concerning the ſuccours claimed theſe eight months [41. 385.] he will conſider ſuch conduct as a receſſion from the alliance on the part of your High Mightineſſes; he will look upon the United Provinces only on the footing of other neutral powers not privileged by treaties; and in conſequence will, without any delay, make a proviſional ſuſpenſion (till further orders ſhall be given) of all the particular ſtipulations with regard to their ſubjects, agreed upon in the treaties between the two nations, namely, thoſe in the treaty of 1674; and will guide himſelf ſolely by the general principles eſtabliſhed in the law of nations, which are the proper rules of conduct between powers neutral and unprivileged.

JOSEPH YORKE.

Given at the Hague, March 21. 1780."

"*London, March* 29. Holland is at preſent in a moſt critical ſituation: — A few days before the packet ſailed, the French Ambaſſador preſented a memorial to the States-General, inſiſting, in the moſt peremptory manner, upon an immediate declaration of war againſt England. The late affair with Count Byland is treated in terms of ſevere reprehenſion by the French, as if it was preconcerted between the Engliſh and the Dutch only with a view of keeping up a purpoſed neutrality. A very ſhort time was given for the States to return an anſwer; which if not ſatisfactory to France, ſhe would, without any further loſs of time, proceed to open hoſtilities againſt Holland."

"*Hague, March* 24. Count Welderen has, it is ſaid, in a letter to the Greffier Fagel, dated March 9. given that gentleman notice, that in conſequence of an invitation from Lord Stormont, he had a private conference with that ſecretary of ſtate the preceding evening; in which his Lordſhip deſired he would communicate to the States-General his maſters, that if their High Mightineſſes refuſed to furniſh the ſuccours to G. Britain ſo ſolemnly ſtipulated by treaty, and reclaimed by the Britiſh ambaſſador at the Hague, the King his maſter would be obliged to order all the Dutch ſhips indiſcriminately, with or without convoy, that his ſhips ſhould meet at ſea, to be viſited; and that all the merchandiſe and effects they had on board, which were

found to be for account of either the French or Spaniards, ſhould be declared lawful prizes, and confiſcated; as it is by no means juſt or equitable, that the republic ſhould be exempt from the obſervance of their part of treaties, and England expected fully to keep to theirs."

"*Hague, March* 29. The deputies of the ſtates of the province of Holland have delivered unto the aſſembly of the States-General their opinion concerning the requiſition of the court of G. Britain of the ſtipulated ſuccours; which is in ſubſtance as follows: "That having conſidered the two memorials preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, ambaſſador-extraordinary of the King of G. Britain, in which he claims the ſuccours ſtipulated by treaty, their Noble and High Mightineſſes have found, that the guarantee and the ſuccours ſtipulated and promiſed by all the treaties of alliance now exiſting between this republic and the crown of G. Britain, are confined in the moſt explicit manner to the limits of Europe, as it is evidently and clearly expreſſed in the 2d article of the treaty of 1678, in the following words, "The whole, however, within the extent of Europe only;" which has been confirmed and finally ratified by the ſeparate article of the treaty of the 8th of January 1717: That it is inconteſtable that the preſent war began in America; and that its extenſion and communication to Europe cannot be conſidered otherwiſe than an acceſſory event to theſe primitive troubles; and that thus it cannot be ſaid, that the caſe of the alliance (*caſus fœderis*) is in any reſpect applicable to the preſent war: That from theſe motives it is further their opinion, that their High Mightineſſes may excuſe themſelves from granting the ſuccours required by the ſaid ambaſſador in his two memorials.— The ſtates of the province of Friezeland have come to the ſame reſolution."

"*Hague, March* 30. The States-General have, by their agent Mr Vanden Burgh Van Spierings Hock, given the following proviſional anſwer to the Britiſh ambaſſador's memorial: "That their High Mightineſſes are very deſirous to coincide with the wiſhes of his Britannic Majeſty, by giving a poſitive anſwer to the memorial delivered by his ambaſſador; but that their High Mightineſſes foreſee, that from the nature of the government of the republic it is impoſſible to return an anſwer in three weeks time, as the memorial muſt be deliberated upon by the different provinces, and their reſolutions waited for: That their High Mightineſſes are aſſured, his Majeſty would not wiſh rigorouſly to keep to the before-mentioned time, that their High Mightineſſes might be able to conclude upon an anſwer in a manner conformable to the conſtitution of the republic, in which they had no right to make any alteration, and they promiſe to accelerate the deliberations upon that head as much as poſſible." It is ſaid, that the ambaſſador having read this anſwer, excuſed himſelf from accepting of it, on account of the King his maſter's orders; but ſaid, he did not doubt but that the repreſentations which Count Welderen had orders to make to his court would entirely fulfil the intentions of their High Mightineſſes. It is alſo ſaid, that Sir Joſeph Yorke communicated this his anſwer to the States-General on the 28th of this month in a conference."

FRANCE. [43.]

"*Paris, March* 12. On the day that the edict for the prorogation of the two twentieths was regiſtered in parliament, an arret was made in that aſſembly, for making ſome repreſentations to the King concerning that law.— In conſequence of this, the chief preſident, and two preſidents of the court, repaired to Verſailles on the 4th inſtant; and finding the King ſurrounded by his miniſters, the firſt preſident ſpoke as follows.

"Sire, Your Parliament, by regiſtering with an unanimous voice the edict which you have been pleaſed to addreſs them, have yielded to the zeal with which they are animated for the ſucceſs and glory of your arms, and to the reſpect and ſubmiſſion with which they are filled for your ſacred perſon.

Your parliament, led by the moſt entire confidence in your juſtice and goodneſs, of which you have given ſuch ample proofs, find themſelves incapable of making any obſervations upon the multiplicity, the nature, the duration, or the form of collecting thoſe taxes, the prorogation of which has been decreed.

The fidelity which the parliament owes to your Majeſty, makes it neceſſary that they ſhould humbly repreſent how extremely juſt, and worthy of your Majeſty's dignity, it is, to animate and ſupport the efforts of your people.

Doubtleſs

Doubtleſs it is owing to unavoidable circumſtances, ſuch as fidelity in the execution of old and new engagements, and exactneſs in the diſcharge of ſtate-debts, which have prevented your Majeſty from complying with the inclination which you announced on your acceſſion to the crown, to alleviate the weight of impoſitions, and have compelled you to ſuſpend the exerciſe of your benevolence.

But at leaſt, Sire, it will be incumbent on the juſtice of your Majeſty to ſoften, at this moment, the mode of collecting the twentieths, and not to ſuffer the proprietors, under the pretext of eſtabliſhing better regulations, to be expoſed to reiterated ſcrutinies, entirely incompatible with their peace.

It is equally required of your juſtice, to abridge the duration of this impoſition, and to put it on ſuch a footing, that it ſhall be regarded only as an extraordinary ſuccour, and not to be demanded but under ſuch exigencies as render it indiſpenſable.

OEconomy, Sire, is a rich and inexhauſtible fund, the prolific reſources of which may be productive of the means of ſhortening the period of taxes.

It is by œconomy alone that you can eſtabliſh that excellent proportion between expences and reſources, in which conſiſts the grand foundation of every prudent adminiſtration.

It is by œconomy alone, under the influence of which your Majeſty has ſo happily deſigned your plans, that your Majeſty can procure to yourſelf the ſolid ſatisfaction of ſeeing your kingdom flouriſhing; and, what will touch your Majeſty's paternal feelings ſtill more forcibly, it is the only means by which you can ſee them happy."

The King returned the following reply to this addreſs.—"It is with great ſatisfaction that I obſerve the zeal of my parliaments, and the confidence that they repoſe in thoſe meaſures which I have adopted for avoiding, as much as in me lies, any augmentation of the charges of my people. I rely upon their ſubmiſſion, and upon their fidelity: they may ſafely rely upon my protection."

Copies of an edict were ſtuck up in all the ports and principal towns in France, in January laſt, forbidding artificers of any kind to imbark for America without leave, and laying heavy penalties on commanders taking them without licence,

SPAIN.

Tranſlation of a letter from Adm. Don Juan de Langara, to Don Andre Regio, Lieutenant-General of the Navy, and commander of the Cadiz department. [94.]

"SIR, Gibraltar, Jan. 21. 1780.

THE bad weather which my fleet has endured from the time of its entering the ocean on the 2d of this month, the thick fogs which prevented me from taking the latitude, and the violent ſouth-weſt winds not permitting me to reconnoitre the land, I was obliged to direct my courſe according to the beſt calculation I was able to form, which placed me in the latitude of Cadiz, and Cape St Marie on the N. N. E. quarter, till the 16th between one and two in the afternoon, when I gave a ſignal to tack, and run to the S. E.

During this manœuvre the weather having cleared up a little, they perceived, from the top-maſts of my ſhip, which formed the vanguard, twenty ſails, N. N. W. I did not alter my ſtation, but gave the ſignal for forming the line, and preparing for action. This line was formed by my nine veſſels, Le Phœnix, Le St Auguſtin, Le St Eugene, Le St Dominique, Le St Laurent, La Princeſſa, Le Diligent, Le Monarque, and Le St Julien. I placed to the leeward of us our frigates, La Sante Roſalie, and La Sante Cecile, together with the four prizes I had made. We remained on the main-top-maſts to make obſervations on the ſtrength of the ſhips which went upon the ſame tack with us, and to take ſuch meaſures as prudence ſhould direct. At two o'clock we began to diſtinguiſh from below twenty large ſails, and ſixty ſmall ditto. We judged them, from their ſignals, to be enemies, but were not able to diſcover their force. While they remained at the diſtance of three leagues from us, we counted twenty-two ſhips of the line, of two and three decks, and ſeveral frigates; which were divided in two columns, the one running northward, and the other ſeeming to intend doubling upon our line, and thereby cutting off our retreat.

The ſuperiority of the enemy determined me to take advantage of the weather, to inquire of the commanders by ſignal, if they did not think it adviſable to gain the firſt port; and their opinions being unanimous for it, I gave orders for making

king the firſt port in the order of retreat, by a forced ſail.

At three o'clock I bore eaſtward to engage the enemy to run into the bay of Cadiz, if they perſiſted to chaſe us; but they always came up with us by a forced ſail; and the Edgar, the beſt ſailer of them, approached Le St Dominique, which having loſt her main yard in a hard gale of wind on the 13th, could not follow us. The Edgar ſecured her flag; Le St Dominique did the ſame, with an intention of defending it; and at half after four, the Engliſh gave a broadſide; which our veſſel returned from the larboard ſide. The fire of the latter was ſo well directed, that the Edgar was obliged to retire, and Le St Dominique made up to us; when ſhe was encloſed by two of the enemy's ſhips, and put between two fires; but nevertheleſs ſhe continued firing, both on the ſtarboard and larboard, with the utmoſt ſpirit, particularly with her guns of retreat. We were in admiration of the gallant defence ſhe made, and the bravery of the captain, the officers, and the crew, when, after a thick ſmoke, this unfortunate veſſel diſappeared. I preſume ſhe muſt have blown up, by the firing of her proper guns of retreat. Such was the tragic end of the valiant Spaniards who were on board, whoſe noble defence merited a better fate.

At the ſame time three other ſhips of the line engaged La Princeſſa; who defended herſelf alone by a forced ſail, and an exceeding briſk fire, till La Diligent came to her aſſiſtance.

At ſunſet the Engliſh ſhip the Defence of 74 guns, 32 on her firſt deck, and 18 on her ſecond, began to attack the Phœnix, which I commanded, mounting 80 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. The briſkneſs of our fire obliged the enemy to retire, and attack us on the larboard ſide, while we were engaged on the ſtarboard with the Le Bienfaiſant of 64 guns, 24 and 18 pounders. I got within piſtol-ſhot of the Defence, which appeared to have ſuffered very much, my intention being to rid myſelf of one of my enemies; and I was equally determined to ſtop the beſt ſailers among the Engliſh ſhips, to give our veſſels time to eſcape; but I found myſelf immediately attacked by a third veſſel of 90 guns, commanded, as they ſaid, by Adm. Roſs; and who, in one of her broadſides, cut off our mizen-maſt, the fall of which, for a few minutes interrupted the fire of ſome of our larboard guns; but we, however, ſoon diſengaged ourſelves. At ſix o'clock in the morning I received a muſket-ball near my left ear: I continued in the forecaſtle giving the neceſſary orders, and the action continued without interruption, notwithſtanding the enemy's ſuperior force.

Owing to the high ſea, and few batteries we had, we were ſo overflowed with water between decks, that we were obliged to order ſeveral new ſcupper-holes to be made to carry it off. At ſeven o'clock a fourth veſſel came upon our poop, and ſoon after I received a wound in my right thigh, and immediately after another in my head, which made me faint away; and they carried me into the ſurgeon's room. A fifth ſhip now came up, and fired a broadſide into us, which broke off our large ſcuttle-maſt, which fell on the deck, together with the yard and the top-gallant-maſt.

The continual fire of the five Engliſh veſſels, which attacked us now in all quarters at once, alongſide, ahead, and aſtern, deprived us entirely of all power of management, and prevented all our manœuvres. Without rigging, our mainſail ſhot through and through like a ſive, our ſcuttle and top-gallant-maſt fallen, our mizen-maſt quite gone, our main-maſt injured in a variety of places, and pierced with grape and other ſhot, and our hold full of water, having nothing but our foreſail, the maſt of which had given way, and the ſcuttle and top-gallant-maſts, neither of which could carry ſail,—without hope of mending our ſituation, or of receiving any relief,—ſuch was our condition, when at the very laſt extremity, about ten in the evening, we ſtruck the flag, which we had defended for the glory of our king and country, againſt ſuch a ſuperiority of force, as made defence all that could poſſibly be expected, and left no doubt as to the iſſue of our fate.—The enemies themſelves will bear witneſs to the truth of this relation.

In the morning, as ſoon as their little boat could carry, Mr Macbride, captain of the Bienfaiſant, came to ſee me, and complimented me much.—He ſaid, (if I may uſe his own expreſſion), that a defence ſo glorious under ſuch an inequality of ſtrength was more to be envied than their victory; and informed me, that

that when we were in harbour, he would communicate ſome circumſtances to me, which he himſelf had obſerved, which reflected the higheſt honour upon our conduct, and which have eſcaped my obſervation or recollection. He did me the honour, contrary to the general practice, to ſuffered our national flag, and that of my command, to remain in the Phœnix, and ſuffered the whole crew to continue on board, becauſe the ſmall-pox was in the Bienfaiſant [98.].—The ſame day, being the 18th, the Engliſh ſquadron and its convoy paſſed the ſtraits; but as a dead calm was ſet into the leeward of Gibraltar, they anchored to the eaſtward of that place. The Phœnix entered the bay on the 19th, with the two veſſels in her company, the Bienfaiſant and the Defence; and I received in Gibraltar all the politeneſs poſſible, from Adm. Duff who commands there, from the Governor of the place, and from Adm. Digby, the ſecond in the marine command in the ſquadron of Adm. Rodney, who himſelf paid me the ſame honour.

For the protection of my honour, and for the ſatisfaction of my conſcience, I have thought it neceſſary to give your Excellency an account of the courage, of the intrepidity, of the coolneſs, and of the perſeverance which all the officers diſcovered during the whole of the action.—Our two marine guards, alſo the three *conter Enſeigne* of his Sicilian Majeſty, and the whole crew of the Phœnix, gave the ſtrongeſt teſtimonies of the moſt undoubted bravery and zeal;—their wounds could not detain them in the hold;—they would not ſtay to have them dreſſed; but ruſhed again to their poſts upon deck, eager to acquire and participate in new glories.—I repreſent all this to your Excellency, that you may explain to his Majeſty how much his ſubjects on board the Phœnix were diſpoſed for his ſervice, and how ardently they wiſhed to ſacrifice their lives, and every thing, for the glory and honour of his arms.

The Engliſh fleet not having yet arrived in this port, I cannot give your Excellency an exact or minute account of the conduct of the other veſſels in my ſquadron; but the general voice of the enemy pronounces their defence to have been in the greateſt degree glorious.—I have the honour to be, &c.

DON JUAN DE LANGARA."

PORTUGAL.

According to a letter from Liſbon of Feb. 27. an academy of ſciences is eſtabliſhed in that capital, under the Royal protection;—to conſiſt of twelve honorary members, choſen from among the principal perſonages of the kingdom, twenty-four academicians, twenty-four ſupernumeraries, and a competent number of free aſſociates, and correſpondents in foreign countries. The objects of the labours of this ſociety will be, natural philoſophy, mathematics, ſcientific obſervations and calculations, eſpecially as to the relation which they may have with agriculture, arts, and induſtry; and likewiſe as to whatever concerns the language, hiſtory, and literature of the Portugueſe. The academy are beginning to form a library, and a national muſeum; and they intend every year to propoſe premiums for thoſe perſons who ſhall moſt ably treat the ſubjects which may be choſen as the moſt proper for the advancement of the ſciences.

ENGLAND. [103.]

Adm. Digby, with his ſquadron, brought to at Spithead in the morning of March 6. [99.], with three Spaniſh men of war, the Prothée, a French 64 gun ſhip, and four tranſports bound to the Mauritius.—Pr. William arrived at the Queen's palace on the 8th, and was joyfully received by the Royal Family. Adm. Digby came to town at the ſame time.—On the 22d his R. Highneſs carried the Spaniſh and French colours to the tower, to be hung up as military trophies. The tower-guns were fired on the occaſion.

At a court of common council of the city of London, March 6. a motion was made, ſeconded, and agreed to unanimouſly, "That the freedom of the city be preſented, in a gold box, to Sir George Brydges Rodney, Bt, as a token of the grateful ſenſe the court entertain of the ſignal ſervices rendered by him to his country, by the defeat of the Spaniſh fleet under the command of Don Juan de Langara; the box to be of the value of one hundred guineas." [151.]

"*London, March* 23. His Majeſty's ſhip Charon is anchored in the Downs from the Gulph of Honduras, but laſt from Jamaica; where ſhe arrived in the middle of December, with the Loweſtoffe, Pomona, and their two prize re-

giſter-

giſter-ſhips [41. 672.]. The Omoa fever breaking out among the ſeamen after they ſailed from thence, deſtroyed almoſt their whole crews; and it was owing to the aſſiſtance they got from the Spaniſh ſlave priſoners that they were enabled to reach Rattan; from whence, after a conſiderable ſtay, they recovered a ſufficient number of their people to carry their ſhips to Jamaica. — The Charon confirms the account of the loſs of the Leviathan man of war. She ſprung a leak on the 16th of February in a hard gale, and the bad weather continuing, ſhe foundered on the 27th. The crew, ſome proviſions, and a few ſtores, were ſaved. The crew were diſtributed to the Charon, and among the merchant-ſhips of the convoy. — It is ſaid, that the cargo of one of the regiſter-ſhips taken at Fort Omoa, valued at 200,000 l. was on board the Leviathan, and loſt.

Gen. Clinton having ſailed from New York, Dec. 23. with a conſiderable body of troops, as was ſaid for Georgia, under the convoy of Adm. Arbuthnot; on the ſecond day after the fleet left Sandy-hook, the Lion tranſport ran foul of the Anne, another tranſport, which had 200 Heſſians on board, and damaged her greatly. This accident happening in a hard gale, ſhe was not able to keep up with the fleet; ſhe therefore made for England, and arrived at St Ives in the end of February.

Some time in February ſixteen ſailors arrived at London from Amſterdam, on board the Lætitia, Capt. March. They were taken out of the hold of a Dutch Eaſt-Indiaman by the captain of the Kingſton privateer, who having loſt ſome of his people, gained ſome information of their fate from a muſic girl, and had ſpirit enough to board the ſhip, and ſearch her. The poor wretches were all chained down in the hold, and, but for this fortunate diſcovery, would have been carried to perpetual ſlavery.

In the night between the 14th and 15th of February, a ſloop, Thomas Hutchinſon maſter, laden with ſalt and malt, as ſhe, with four other veſſels, lay alongſide the platform in Portſmouth harbour, waiting for convoy, was boarded by fifteen men from a boat, whom the maſter thought belonged to a man of war, but who proved to be Americans; who, confining the maſter and the crew, ſlipped the cable, and ſailed through the whole fleet at St Helen's, without being ſtopped or hailed, and arrived with the ſloop at Barfleur on the 16th. — "I hope," ſays Capt. Hutchinſon, in a letter, dated, Barfleur, Feb. 19. "this accident will occaſion a better look-out to be kept, in Portſmouth harbour; as an enemy might come in as well as go out in the night-time."

An incident ſomewhat ſimilar happened in the end of November. Early in a morning the crew of the Jackall cutter, of 14 eight-pounders, mutinied, moſt of the officers being on ſhore, and ran away with the veſſel from the Downs, without being ſuſpected by the Dunkirk guard-ſhip, which ſaw them getting under way. She arrived at Calais on the 3d of December. The crew conſiſted of 30 men; of whom 16 were Iriſh, and 34 Engliſh. The Iriſh put on the American cockade at Calais.

In a very heavy ſtorm, Feb. 26. three French ſailors found means to ſeize a Dover boat, with which they put off for Dunkirk, and arrived ſafe there the ſame day. Such a deſperate attempt was ſcarce ever heard of.

Towards the end of March, the brig Liberty, from London to Dublin, was captured by the Black Prince, whom ſhe kept under her lee till night, when a gale of wind coming on, they were ſeparated; but were again taken the next day by a forty-gun French frigate; who took out the captain and all the men, excepting three boys, the eldeſt of whom was but eighteen years of age, whom they left on board, together with twelve French ſailors, and ſent her for Breſt, from which port they were about forty hours ſail. — There being a quantity of porter on board, nine out of the twelve went down to drink, which they did to ſuch a degree, as to be much intoxicated. The boys perceiving it, went down, and locked the hatches upon them; then came up, and the youngeſt with a handſpike knocked down the man at the helm, ſeized his ſword, and, aſſiſted by the other two with each a handſpike, ſecured the three men upon deck, and brought the veſſel into Kinſale, where the Frenchmen were ſecured in gaol, and the veſſel was brought into Dublin harbour, to the no ſmall aſtoniſhment of every perſon. The boys will be handſomely rewarded. The cargo is eſtimated at 11,000 l.

On the 4th of March the cargoes of the

the Dutch ſhips, conſiſting of naval ſtores, &c. taken by Com. Fielding [46.], were condemned at Doctors Commons. The ſhips were ordered to be detained till after the examination of certain papers.

Some time in February, the Judge of the High Court of Admiralty condemned cordage, ſalted beef, pork, and butter, pitch and tar, laden by Dutch ſubjects as their property, not being laden on board of Dutch ſhips, but on board the ſhips of other neutral nations, as contraband, upon the general law of nations; and that the treaty with Holland in 1674, is the navigation-treaty of the Dutch republic to encourage their own ſhipping. Freight, however, and all reaſonable charges, are allowed to the neutral carrier. One of the caſes was a Swediſh, and the other a Ruſſian carrier-ſhip.

At a meeting of the maſters in the Weſt-India trade from the river, at the London tavern, in February, reſolutions with regard to ſeamens wages were agreed to, viz. chief mates and carpenters, five guineas; ſecond mates, boatſwains, and gunners, ten ſhillings more than the pay of able ſeamen; and able ſeamen, three pounds ten ſhillings,—all per month. Theſe reſolutions were ſigned by all the maſters preſent, and by many more afterwards.

"*Salisbury, Feb.* 28. Thurſday laſt we were entertained with an uncommon military tribunal under our council-houſe. Two of the dragoons now quartered in this city had been guilty of petty thefts or frauds on their comrades; and inſtead of a court-martial, the officers left the conviction and puniſhment of this trivial offence to the men. Accordingly they were drawn up; one of them, dreſſed as formal as a judge, with a knapſack round his head, came eſcorted by a guard, took his ſeat in an elbow-chair, with his clerk attending to take minutes;—the two culprits brought by a file of muſqueteers;—a jury of twelve, collected indifferently from the men, and a charge given;—the evidence then heard; and, on conviction, the judge, with great ſolemnity, after obſerving on the evil of the offences to their ſociety, ſentenced them to undergo the puniſhment of booting and bottleing; which was inflicted immediately, by every juryman giving a dozen blows with a jack-boot on the poſteriors of the criminal, and then pouring bottles of cold water through the ſleeves of his coat, the arms being extended, which produced ſomething equivalent to a fit of an ague, from the trickling of the cold water down his ſides."

At a court-martial held on board the Victory, in Portſmouth harbour, beginning on the 2d and ending on the 7th of March, to inquire into the cauſe and circumſtances of the capture of his Majeſty's ſhip the Ardent [41. 450.], and to try her officers and company for their conduct on that occaſion, the judgement given was, "We are of opinion, That Capt. Philip Boteler did not do the utmoſt to prevent the ſhip's falling into the enemy's hands; therefore adjudge, that he ſhould be diſmiſſed from his Majeſty's ſervice; and he is hereby diſmiſſed accordingly. We acquit the other officers and ſhip's company."

A court-martial was held, at Portſmouth, Feb. 28. on Sir James Wallace, late commander of the Experiment man of war, for ſuffering that ſhip to be taken by the French [48.]; and he was honourably acquitted.

By an order of council of March 20. the bounties to ſeamen or landmen who enter voluntarily to ſerve in the navy, and the rewards for diſcovering ſeamen who ſecrete themſelves, are continued from the 31ſt of March [41. 724.] to the 30th of June incluſive.

On the 21ſt of March the Royal aſſent was given, by commiſſion, to

An act for raiſing a certain ſum of money, by way of annuities; and for eſtabliſhing a lottery.

An act for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion; and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.

An act for the regulation of his Majeſty's marine forces while on ſhore.

An act for the better ſupply of mariners and ſeamen to ſerve in his Majeſty's ſhips of war, and on board merchant ſhips, and other trading ſhips and veſſels.

An act to repeal ſo much of an act 19th Hen. VII. or of any other acts which prohibit the exporting, carrying, or conveying coin out of this realm into Ireland; and ſo much of certain acts made in G. Britain, which prohibit the importation of foreign hops into Ireland, and which take off the drawback upon hops exported from G. Britain to Ireland; and to allow the importation into and exportation from Ireland of ſuch goods as may be imported into or exported from G. Britain by the merchants of England trading to the Levant ſeas.

An act for defraying the charge of the pay and cloathing of the militia in that part of G. Britain called England, for one year, beginning March 25. 1780.

An act to continue ſeveral laws relating to the better ſecuring the lawful trade of his Majeſty's ſubjects to and from the Eaſt Indies, and for the more effectual preventing all his Majeſty's ſubjects trading thither under foreign commiſſions; to the importing ſalt from Europe into the province of Quebec in America; to the permitting the free importation of raw goat-ſkins into this kingdom; to the allowing the exportation of certain quantities of wheat and other articles, to his Majeſty's ſugar-colonies in America; and to the permitting the exportation of tobacco-pipe clay from this kingdom to the Britiſh ſugar-colonies or plantations in the Weſt Indies.

An act to remove certain difficulties relative to voters at county-elections.

Twenty-two bills concerning matters of police: of which, twenty relate to roads, all in England; one is for continuing an act 32° Geo. II. [21. 286.] for laying a duty of two pennies Scots upon every Scots pint of ale, porter, and beer, brewed for ſale, brought into, tapped, or ſold, within the town of Kelſo, for finiſhing a bridge acroſs the Tweed, and for other purpoſes; and one relates to the building a pariſh-church in the pariſh of St Mary le Bone, Middleſex.

And twelve private bills.

The common council of London having, on the 16th of December, ordered the thanks of that court to be given to the Lords who had voted in favour of the motion made by the Duke of Richmond on the 7th of December [19.], letters in return were read in the common council on the 10th of February; one directed to the Lord Mayor from the Duke of Manchester; the reſt directed to the Town-clerk and Remembrancer, from his R. H. the Duke of Cumberland; the Dukes of Richmond, Grafton, Portland, Bolton, and Devonſhire; the Marquis of Rockingham; the Earls of Cholmondeley, Spencer, Coventry, Harcourt, Jerſey, Derby, Tankerville, Suffolk, Shelburne, Fitzwilliam, Radnor, Ferrers, Abingdon, and Effingham; the Viſcount Say and Sele; the Lords Craven, Ravenſworth, Beſborough, and Beaulieu; and the Biſhops of St Aſaph and Peterborough.—The letters were ordered to be printed, and a copy ſent to every member of the court.

"*London, March* 11. This day, three deputies from each county-committee, &c. met at the auction-room in King ſtreet, St James's ſquare, to prepare an aſſociation to be ſubmitted to the county-meetings, which are ſoon to be held in different parts of England. The Rev. Mr Wyvil, from Yorkſhire, a gentleman of ancient family, and large eſtate, and who firſt ſuggeſted the Yorkſhire meeting [51.], is chairman." [105.]

"*London, March* 31. The counties which have agreed to petitions upon the expenditure of the public money are the following: York, Middleſex, Cheſter, Hertford, Suſſex, Huntingdon, Surrey, Cumberland, Bedford, Eſſex, Glouceſter, Somerſet, Wilts, Dorſet, Devon, Norfolk, Berks, Bucks, Nottingham, Kent, Northumberland, Suffolk, Hereford, Cambridge, Derby.—The cities and towns which have agreed upon ſimilar petitions, are, London, Weſtminſter, York, Briſtol, Cambridge, Nottingham, Newcaſtle, Reading, and Bridgewater.—The counties which have not yet agreed upon petitions are, Weſtmoreland, Durham, Lancaſhire, Salop, Stafford, Lincoln, Leiceſter, Warwick, Oxford, Worceſter, Cornwall, and Rutland.——Hants agreed to a petition, but appointed no committee; and Northampton agreed to inſtruct their members on the points of the petition.

One duel, occaſioned by indecency of ſpeech in parliament, this ſeſſion, has been already mentioned [41. 584.]: another has lately happened, on a like occaſion.——The Earl of Shelburne, in his ſpeech, March 6. [129.], in ſupport of his motion for an addreſs to the King, to inform the Houſe, whether he was adviſed, and by whom, to diſmiſs from their offices the Lords Caermarthen and Pembroke for their conduct in parliament, ſaid, "From the whole view of the meaſures of miniſters, and men in favour, he inferred, that the preſent management of the military was injurious to the public ſervice. Among many inſtances he ſtated the appointment of Mr Fullerton [member for Plympton] to the command of a regiment. He repreſented, that many old officers of approved ſervice were ready and zealous to purſue their profeſſion, able and willing to raiſe regiments, and ſolicitous to be employed at their head. But that ſuch men were not employed: That, on the

contrary,

contrary, this young man, who knew nothing of military ſervice, who had not a military idea, abſolutely unknown to the army, and utterly ignorant of the common elements of the profeſſion, was taken from the deſk of an ambaſſador, appointed to raiſe a regiment, and placed at its head. When ſuch a perſon, from being *a commis, a clerk to an embaſſy at Paris*, was at once made *colonel and commander of a regiment*, it was a monſtrous abuſe in the ſervice. It was given out, he underſtood, that this was to be a *buccaneering regiment:* he deſired to know what that was: he did not underſtand it; but when regiments were ſo raiſed, when miniſterial partialities were ſo exerciſed, to the annihilation of all legitimate rank and conſtitutional ſucceſſion, in ſo many uniform inſtances, both in the militia and the army, he did not know whether ſuch troops *might not be intended*, rather to fight againſt the liberties of the country, than the enemies of the ſtate, to *buccaneer* the city of London, as well as the coaſt of America."

The ſecretary at war having given notice in the Houſe of Commons, March 20. that he would next day move for the army-contingencies, Mr Fullerton, alluding to what is above related, ſaid, that many reflections had been caſt upon him for having accepted a command in the army. A different profeſſion from that of the military, he ſaid, had been laid down for him; but ſurely it could not be a crime in him, at a time when his country was at war with near half the world, when the aſſiſtance of every man was wanted, to ſtep aſide from his intended plan of life, and offer his ſervices to his ſovereign. He had made an offer to raiſe a regiment without any expence to the ſtate: he had not ſtipulated for more than a temporary rank for himſelf and his officers; and as the good of his country had been his ſole object, they were not to have half-pay. Did this conduct deſerve the ſevere reflections that had been thrown on his character in the other Houſe by a Noble Earl? Though that Noble Lord's Peerage might ſcreen him from puniſhment for uſing ſuch language in a debate; yet, as a general officer, he might venture to aſſert, that a court-martial would find the words he had uſed concerning him to fall under the article of *ungentlemanlike behaviour*. He was ſure if the Houſe knew the ſervice for which his regiment was deſtined, they would not think *he* merited the attack that had been made on him.—"I know it is irregular (continued he) to take notice here of what paſſed elſewhere; but it is the privilege of thoſe who are aſperſed, to wipe out the imputation. It is the object of my life to deſerve the approbation of this Houſe and of this Country. It is the duty of this Houſe to know, that thoſe men who ſit here, and who are raiſed to the command of regiments, in times like the preſent, are not ſuch men as I have been deſcribed. I was named while very young, by the King, ſecretary to the embaſſy at Paris;—an appointment ſo honourable, with regard to buſineſs, emolument, and ſituation, that I did not expect it would have procured me the title of *clerk*, eſpecially from a Noble Duke [Richmond], whoſe brother held the ſame office; and from a Noble Earl, who, as well as that Duke, having been at the head of the diplomatique affairs of this country as ſecretary of ſtate, muſt have known the *falſehood* of his own aſſertion;—that Noble Earl,—I mean the Earl of Shelburne——" Here he was called to order by Mr Fox.—Mr Rigby and Lord North replied.—Mr Fullerton ſaid, he ſhould not have mentioned the Noble Earl by name, had not the Noble Earl attacked him by name, and with all the *ariſtocratical inſolence which marked his character*.—Here he was again called to order by Col. Barré: he ſaid, that the term *clerk*, abſtractedly conſidered, was not offenſive; and that the term *commis* was applied to the higheſt officers of ſtate in France.—Mr Fullerton ſaid, that what hurt him moſt was, the Noble Earl's ſaying, that his regiment would be as ready to turn their arms againſt the liberties of their country as againſt the enemy.—Mr Burke ſaid, the Noble Earl did not ſpeak diſreſpectfully of the Hon. Gentleman; it was of his promotion. He had in his eye a very able General, who had diſtinguiſhed himſelf at the head of armies, and for whoſe character he entertained the higheſt reſpect; and yet, if he ſhould hear that he had been appointed to a ſeat on a bench in Weſtminſter hall, he would moſt heartily laugh at the appointment. There was not a man for whom, as a lawyer, and an able Speaker, he felt a greater degree of veneration, than for the learned gentleman then in the chair, (Sir Fletcher Norton); but if he ſhould hear of that

gentleman being appointed to the command of a troop of horſe, he would deem the promotion ridiculous and abſurd.—Mr Jenkinſon aſſured the Houſe, that when the motives for raiſing the regiment in queſtion ſhould be known, government and the Hon. member would both meet with general approbation, the latter for making the offer, and the former for accepting it.—— After ſeveral ſpeeches more, the conteſt was ended, by calling for the order of the day.

Next day Col. Fullerton ſent Lord Shelburne the following billet.—"My Lord, I have incloſed, for your Lordſhip's peruſal, not only what I advanced in yeſterday's debate, but alſo what I intended further to have urged, had I been permitted to proceed, in reply to your Lordſhip's attack upon my character, which I deem *unprovoked*, *defamatory*, and *cowardly*. I am, my Lord," &c.—Lord Shelburne ſent notice to Col. Fullerton, that he would be in Hyde-park early next morning.

Accordingly they met next morning, March 22. at half paſt five, in Hyde-park, with Lord Frederick Cavendiſh, as ſecond to Lord Shelburne, and the Earl of Balcarras, as ſecond to Col. Fullerton. Lord Balcarras and Lord Fr. Cavendiſh propoſed, that both parties ſhould obey the ſeconds. Lord Shelburne and Col. Fullerton walked together, while Lord Balcarras and Lord Fr. Cavendiſh adjuſted all ceremonials, and fixed on piſtols as the proper weapons. When they came to the ground, Lord Shelburne told them, that his piſtols were already loaded; and offered to draw them; which was rejected by Lord Balcarras and Col. Fullerton; upon which Lord Balcarras loaded Col. Fullerton's piſtols. The ſeconds having agreed, that twelve paces was a proper diſtance, the parties took their ground. Col. Fullerton deſired Lord Shelburne to fire, which his Lordſhip declined; and Col. Fullerton was ordered by the ſeconds to fire. He fired, and miſſed; Lord Shelburne returned it, and miſſed. Col. Fullerton then fired his ſecond piſtol, and hit Lord Shelburne in the right groin; which his Lordſhip ſignified: upon which every body ran up; the ſeconds interpoſed. Lord Frderick offered to take the piſtol from Lord Shelburne; but his Lordſhip refuſed to deliver it up, ſaying, "I have not fired that piſtol." Col. Fullerton returned immediately to his ground, which he had left with a view of aſſiſting his Lordſhip, and repeatedly deſired his Lordſhip to fire at him. Lord Shelburne ſaid, Sure, Sir, you don't think I would fire my piſtol at you! and fired it in the air. The parties and their ſeconds got together. Lord Balcarras aſked Lord Shelburne, if he had any difficulty in declaring he meant nothing perſonal to Col. Fullerton? His Lordſhip replied, "You know it has taken another courſe; this is no time for explanation." His Lordſhip then ſaid to Col. Fullerton, "Although I am wounded, I am able to go on, if you feel any reſentment." Col. Fullerton ſaid, he hoped he was incapable of harbouring that ſentiment. Lord Fr. Cavendiſh declared, that, from the character he had heard of Col. Fullerton, he believed ſo. Col. Fullerton ſaid, "As your Lordſhip is wounded, and has fired in the air, it is impoſſible for me to go on." Lord Balcarras and Lord Fr. Cavendiſh immediately declared, that the parties had ended the affair, by behaving as men of the ſtricteſt honour.

After matters were over, Col. Fullerton having intreated Lord Shelburne to accept the uſe of his carriage, which ſtood at a little diſtance, his Lordſhip politely accepted the offer; but a gentleman, a friend of his Lordſhip's, appearing with a hackney-coach, he went in with him, and returned home in the coach.—Mr Adair being immediately ſent for, extracted the ball, and his Lordſhip was thought to be out of danger. The ball is ſaid to have been luckily impeded in its progreſs by ſome papers his Lordſhip had in his waiſtcoat-pocket.

On hearing of this duel, the following meſſage was ſent to Lord Shelburne.—— "*Guildhall, London, March* 22. The committee of common council for correſponding with the committees appointed, or to be appointed, by the ſeveral counties, cities, and boroughs in this kingdom [100.], anxious for the preſervation of the valuable life of ſo true a friend of the people, and defender of the liberties of Engliſhmen, as the Earl of Shelburne, reſpectfully enquire after his Lordſhip's ſafety, highly endangered in conſequence of his upright and ſpirited conduct in parliament."

In anſwer, the following note was ſent to the town-clerk.—— "*Berkeley ſquare, March* 28. SIR, I am truly ſenſible of the obliging and affecting terms in which the

the committee of common council directed you to make ſo early an enquiry after my health. I can only anſwer their goodneſs, by aſſuring them, that my life always has been, and always ſhall be, devoted to the public, and my beſt and warmeſt ſervices ever at the command of the city of London. I have the honour to be, with great regard, Sir, your moſt obedient humble ſervant,

SHELBURNE."

Dr Robertſon, after reprobating the practice of duelling, ſpeaks thus of it: "And yet to this abſurd cuſtom we muſt attribute, in ſome degree, the extraordinary gentleneſs and complaiſance of modern manners, and that reſpectful attention of one man to another, which renders the ſocial intercourſes of life far more agreeable and decent than among the moſt civilized nations of antiquity."

SCOTLAND. [54.]

On the 15th of March the town-council of Edinburgh unanimouſly voted the freedom of the city to Adm. Sir George Brydges Rodney, to be preſented in an elegant box, as a teſtimony of their grateful ſenſe of the ſignal ſervices done by his Excellency to his country.

"*London, March* 25. By a gentleman lately arrived from St Peterſburg, the Empreſs of Ruſſia has ſent to Dr Robertſon [Principal of the Univerſity of Edinburgh] a preſent of a very handſome gold ſnuff-box richly ſet with diamonds, deſiring his acceptance of it as a mark of her eſteem, and of the ſatisfaction ſhe received from peruſing his hiſtorical works. Her Imperial Majeſty during her reign has not confined her encouragement of literary merit to her own dominions. Several eminent perſons of France and Germany have been diſtinguiſhed by marks of her favour. Dr Robertſon, as far as we know, is the firſt Britiſh author who has been honoured by any mark of her attention."—See Dr Robertſon's preface to his Hiſtory of America, p. xi. and the Hiſtory, vol. 1. p. 273. 274. and the Notes and Illuſtrations, p. 457.—The box is eſtimated by ſome of the moſt eminent jewellers in London at about 400 guineas.—Since Capt. Cook's appearance at Kamſchatka, the Empreſs has ordered ſeveral veſſels to be fitted out for proſecuting diſcoveries towards America, Japan, and other places [46.]; from which great things may be expected.

CAPTURES.

[Inſerted by deſire of many of our friends.]

By Britiſh men of war.

From the London Gazette.

By the Alexander and Courageux; The Monſieur privateer, of 40 guns and 362 men, carried into Spithead.

By Adm. Hyde Parker's ſquadron, on the Leeward-iſlands ſtation, from the 9th to the 28th December 1779, 27 ſhips taken and deſtroyed, viz. the Sphynx frigate, retaken; La Fortune frigate, of 1100 tuns, 42 guns, and 247 men; La Blanche frigate, of 36 guns, and 212 men; La Ellis frigate, of 28 guns and 68 men; nine ſhips with different kinds of merchandiſe, for Martinico; nine run on ſhore on Martinico, and deſtroyed; an American ſhip from Martinico with gunpowder; and two other American ſhips, with rum, ſugar, &c.

By Adm. Sir Peter Parker's ſquadron on the Jamaica ſtation, from May 25. to Nov. 14. 1779, 21 ſhips, moſtly French and Americans, laden with wine, ſugar, cotton, coffee, fiſh, lumber, &c. &c.; and Dec. 12. by the Saliſbury, Capt. Inglis, one of Sir Peter's ſquadron, the St Carlos, a Spaniſh private ſhip of war, of 30 guns, and 390 men, bound for Port Omoa, laden with cannon, ſhot, ſhells, and 5000 ſtand of arms, &c.

From Lloyd's Liſt, &c.

By Britiſh privateers.

By the Roebuck cutter of Haſtings, Roſs: A ſchooner with iron and bale goods, carried into Falmouth. The Roebuck ſunk three ſhips in ballaſt.

By the Trimmer privateer, Capt. Henderſon: The Moon, Parlew, a Pruſſian, from Bourdeaux to St Maloes, with 820 hhds of wine, &c. carried into Falmouth.

By the Byron, Ruſſel, in a cruiſe on the American coaſt: Five prizes; one of which is worth about 6000 l. ſent for Barbadoes.

The brig, Nancy, retaken, and carried into New York.

By the Terrible privateer of London: An American brig, laden with bale goods, &c.

By the Aurora privateer: The Port au Prince, ſent into Plymouth.

By the Portſmouth privateer: The St Antonio, from Buenos Ayres to Cadiz, carried into Plymouth.

By the Alert and Antigallican, of Liverpool: The Diana, Caſtles, from Philadelphia to Bourdeaux, with 134 hhds and 24 tierces of tobacco, and other goods, carried into Caſtlehaven.

By the Roebuck privateer: The Port au Prince, from St Domingo, with ſugar, &c. carried into Portſmouth.

By the Surpriſe privateer of Guernſey; The Joſeph,

Joſeph, from Martinico, carried into Portſmouth.

By the Unity cutter of Folkſtone: The Roebuck, Capt. Titt, an American letter of marque, from Salem to Cadiz, with tobacco, &c. valued at 4000 l.

By the French, &c.

The Harpooner, Hill, carried into Havre.

The Anne, Gratwell, from London to Cheſter, carried into Cherburg.

The Dolphin, Groſs, from Newhaven to Pool, laden with corn, carried into Havre-de-Grace.

The Fly, Saddleton, from Rotterdam for Hull, carried into Dunkirk.

The Dolphin, Baxter, from Newfoundland to St Euſtatia, carried into Guadaloupe.

The Suſanna, Baker, from Newfoundland to England, carried into Breſt.

The James and Thomas, Benn, from Dublin to London, carried into Morlaix.

The Lady Betty, Nevan, from Wemyſs to Holland, carried into Zealand.

The St Cecilia, Archeſon, from Savannah to Jamaica, carried into Port au Prince.

The David, Colley, carried into Breſt.

The Hinde, Bayne, from Lancaſter to St Kitts, carried into France.

The Camden, Wright, from Memel; the Peter and John, from London to Waterford; and the —— Armſtrong, from Dublin to London: ſent for France.

The Comet Packet, Macdanough, from St Auguſtine to New York, carried into Savannah river in Georgia by the French, while they were before that place.

The Tyger privateer, Capt. Shaw, from Briſtol, carried into Cadiz.

The Felicity, Bryan, and the William and Mary, Potts, both from Wells to Dublin, with malt, ſent for Dunkirk.

MARRIAGES.

At Rome, John Hippeſley Coxe, Eſq; to Miſs Margaret Stuart, daughter of Sir John Stuart of Allanbank, Bt.

March. At Mottram, Longendale, D. Broadbent, aged 24, to Mrs Cheetham, aged 84.

At the caſtle, Dublin, Armar Lowry Corry, Eſq; one of the members for the county of Tyrone, to Lady Harriot Hobart, eldeſt daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamſhire, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

18. At Glaſgow, Alexander M'Callum, Eſq; to Miſs Elizabeth Steel, daughter of the late Capt. Steel.

BIRTHS.

March 1. The wife of Joſeph Sowerby, a carpenter at Aſhby in Weſtmoreland, of three daughters. The ſame woman had formerly ten children, ſome of whom are near thirty years of age. The father is ſixty, the mother forty-ſeven.

"*Madrid, March* 7. On the 5th, the Princeſs of Aſturias was brought to bed of a prince; who was ſoon after baptized by the Cardinal Patriarch. His names are, *Charles, Dominick, Euſebius, Raphael, Joſeph, Anthony, John-Nepomucences, Gabriel, Julian, Vincent-Ferrer, Andrew-Avelin, Louis, Ferdinand, Angel, Francis, Paſcal, Joachin, Cayetan, Ignatius, Emanuel, Raimond, January,* and *Francis-de-Paul.* Great rejoicings were made here for three days together."

12. At Yeſter-houſe in East Lothian, the lady of William Hay, Eſq; of a ſon.

DEATHS.

Sept. 3. 1779. At Philadelphia, William Henry Drayton, Eſq; delegate in Congreſs for South Carolina. [40. 476.]

Dec. 18. At Antigua, Major Bradſtreet, of the 40th regiment, of an inflammation in his bowels.

Jan. 12. 1780. At Port-Royal, Jamaica, Capt. Deane, of his Majeſty's ſhip Ruby.

Feb. 12. At Rineton, Aberdeenſhire, Mrs Helen Grant, eldeſt daughter of the deceaſed Ludovick Grant of Tulloch, Eſq; and widow of James Macdonald, Eſq; of Rineton.

23. At Varceſe, the Duke of Modena, and Mirandole, general field marſhal of the armies of the Empreſs-Queen, &c. in the 82d year of his age.

March 1. At London, Gen. Deſaguliers, of the train of artillery.

3. At Edinburgh, Mrs Eſther Cunningham, wife of John Maclaurin, Eſq; Advocate.

At Steyning, Suſſex, Mrs Chipper, aged 102.

5. At Raphoe, in Ireland, Dr John Oſwald, Biſhop of Raphoe.

6. At Invergowrie, James Menzies, Eſq; of Invergowrie.

6. At his houſe in Bruntsfield Links, in an advanced age, George Warrander of Bruntsfield, Eſq;

7. At Briſtol hot wells, Miſs Margaret Gordon, youngeſt daughter of the late George Gordon of Gight, Eſq;

9. At London, Lady Mulgrave. Her Ladyſhip went to bed in perfect health, but lying longer than uſual, her youngeſt ſon, the Hon. Auguſtus Phipps, went into her bedchamber, when it was diſcovered ſhe was dead. From the poſition ſhe was found in, her arms being eaſily reclined acroſs her body, ſhe is ſuppoſed to have died without any ſtruggle. Her Ladyſhip was the eldeſt daughter of the late Lord Hervey, and ſiſter of the preſent Earl of Briſtol.

11. At Cupar, Fife, James Dalgleiſh of Scotſcraig, Eſq; ſheriff-depute of the county.

12. At Leith, Miſs Jane Farquharſon, eldeſt daughter of James Farquharſon of Inverceauld, Eſq; [41. 656.]

13. At

13. At Balcomie, Fifeſhire, John Dalyell, Eſq;

At Bandon, in Ireland, Sir James Cockburn, Bt, Lieutenant-Colonel of the 48th regiment of foot.

17. At Bodelith, near Cheſter, Gainor Hughes, who has ſubſiſted for five years and ten months on water ſweetened with lump ſugar, mixed now and then, for a change, with a little ſmall beer.

17. At London, Mary Anne Ryan, aged upwards of 107 years. She had been married to eight huſbands, and never had a child. She has long ſubſiſted on charity and fortune-telling.

18. At the houſe of Auchans, Ayrſhire, in the 91ſt year of her age, the Counteſs-dowager of Eglintoun.

At Leeds, Yorkſhire, John Johnſon, Eſq; in the 100dth year of his age.

20. At Oxford, Richard Prown, D. D. canon of Chriſtchurch cathedral, King's profeſſor of Hebrew, and Lord Almoner's profeſſor of Arabic, in that univerſity.

21. At Dingwall, Roſs-ſhire, Mr Adam Roſe, miniſter of that pariſh, aged 68.

23. At Briſto-houſe, Edinburgh, Mrs Lockhart, widow of George Lockhart of Carnwath, Eſq;

23. At Hoſpitalfield, Mrs Mary Barclay, ſpouſe of David Fraſer, Eſq; of Kinkron.

24. At Leckybank, John Baxter of Leckybank, Eſq;

26. At Thatcham, near Newbury, James Walford, a labouring man, in the 104th year of his age.

27. At Edinburgh, the Hon. John Hay of Belton, receiver-general of biſhops rents.

30. At Methven, in the 88th year of her age, Mrs Eliſabeth Alexander, daughter of the late George Alexander of Peppermill, Eſq;

31. At Aberdeen, Mrs Leith of Leithhall.

PREFERMENTS.

From the London Gazette.

The King has been pleaſed,

March 11. to grant unto Iſaac Heard, Eſq; (Norroy King of Arms) the office of Clarenceaux King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the ſouth, eaſt, and weſt parts of England.

— 21. to grant unto Peter Dore, Eſq; Richmond Herald, the office of Norroy King of Arms, and Principal Herald of the north parts of England.

— to order letters-patent to be paſſed under the great ſeal of Ireland, for the tranſlation of Dr James Hawkins, Biſhop of Dromore to the Biſhoprick of Raphoe, vacant by the death of Dr John Oſwald.

— to order like letters-patent for the promotion of William Beresford, M. A. to the Biſhoprick of Dromore.

— 25. to grant unto George Jubb, D. D. the office of Hebrew Profeſſor in the univerſity of Oxford, with the Prebendſhip of Chriſtchurch thereunto annexed, void by the death of Dr Richard Browne.

— to appoint Claud Boſwell, Advocate, to be Sheriff-depute of the ſhires of Fife and Kinroſs, void by the death of Mr Dalgleiſh.

War-office, Feb. 26.

Weſtern Fencible men: Capt.-Lieut. Stewart Robertſon to be Captain, vice Alexander Cuninghame; and Lieut. Godfrey Macneil to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Stewart Robertſon.

Maj. Thomas Adams, of 12th foot, to be Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Col. William M'Carmick, of 93d foot, to be Major in the Army.

War-office, March 7.

16th foot: Capt. Thomas Murray, of 48th foot, to be Captain, vice Henry Eglinton Connor.

48th foot: Capt. John Hedges to be Major, vice Sir James Cockburn; Lieut. William Horne to be Captain, vice John Hedges; and Lieut. William Atkinſon to be Captain, vice Thomas Murray.

Southern Fencible men: Capt.-Lieut. John Plenderleath to be Captain, vice John Rutherford; Sir William Maxwell, Bt, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice John Plenderleath; and Lieut. Sir Alexander Livingſton, Bt, to be Captain, vice Sir Alexander Don.

Adino Paddock, Eſq; to be Captain in the iſland of Jerſey only.

94th regiment of foot.

Colonel: James Dundas, Eſq;

Major: Capt. Mackay Hugh Bailie, of 73d foot.

Captains: Lieut. William Dick, of 2d foot; Lieut. William John Hale, of 45th foot; Lieut. Alexander Hay, of 62d foot; Lieut. John Cuningham, of 83d foot; Lieut. George Ramſay, of 36th foot; Lieut. John Cruickſhanks, of 13th foot.

War-office, March 14.

16th foot: Lieut. Charles Arbuthnot, from 66th foot, to be Captain, vice Samuel Cleaveland.

17th foot: Capt.-Lieut. George Seymour to be Captain, vice Francis Tew; and Lieut. George Cuppaidge, from 26th foot, to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice George Seymour.

26th foot: Lieut. John Creſſwell, from 7th foot, to be Captain, vice William Anſtruther.

60th foot, 4th batt.: Capt.-Lieut. Taylor Croker to be Captain, vice William Wulff; and Lieut. Frederick de Montrond to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Taylor Croker.

76th

76th foot: Lieut. Alexander M'Donald to be Captain, vice John M'Donald.

80th foot: Lieut. Alexander Arbuthnot to be Captain, vice George Lewis M'Murdo; and Lieut. John Hawthorne to be Captain, vice George Slay.

Edinburgh, April 18. 1780. Oat-meal, 8 d. 2 f. Bear-meal, 5 d. Peaſe-meal, 5 d.

FIARS for crop 1779. per boll.

MID-LOTHIAN, or EDINBURGHSHIRE.

	Sterling.	s.	d.		*Sterling.*	s.	d.
Clean Wheat		14	6	Beſt Oats		9	0
Blacked Wheat		13	6	Oat-meal, eight			
Barley		11	3	ſtone per boll		10	0
Blanded Bear		9	9	Peaſe		8	0
Rough Bear		8	9				

EAST-LOTHIAN.

	Firſt.			*Second.*			*Third.*		
	Sterling	s.	d. f.	s.	d.	f.	s.	d.	f.
Wheat	15	0	2	14	4		13	11	1
Barley	11	4	3	10	10	2	10	4	3
Oats	9	8	1	9	2	1	8	7	3
Peaſe	8	1	1	7	4	1	6	11	1

COMMISSARIOT of GLASGOW.

Meal 12 s. 4 d. | Bear 10 s. 8 d.

ARCHBISHOPRICK of GLASGOW.

Malt and Meal 12 s. 4 d | Corn 8 s. 2 d. 2 3ds.

ABERDEENSHIRE.

	Sterling.	s.	d.
Great Oats with fodder,		15	0
Ditto without fodder,		10	0
Brocked Oats with fodder,		13	0
Ditto without fodder,		9	0
Small Oats with fodder,		9	0
Ditto without fodder,		5	0
Bear with fodder,		16	8
Ware Bear with fodder,		15	6
Ditto without fodder,		11	0
Farm or Market Bear without fodder,		11	6
White Meal, 9 ſtone,		11	3
Farm Meal, 8 ſtone,		9	6
Market Malt,		13	4
Peaſe,		9	6
Wheat,		14	0
Rye,		9	6

KINCARDINESHIRE.

	Scots.	*L.*	*s.*
Oat meal,		5	8
White Oats with fodder,		8	0
Ditto without fodder,		6	0
Brocked Oats with fodder,		6	16
Ditto without fodder,		5	2
Bear with fodder,		8	0
Ditto without fodder,		5	8
Peaſe with fodder,		8	0
Ditto without fodder,		5	8
Wheat		8	8

BANFFSHIRE.

	Scots.	*L.*	*s.*
Wheat,		8	8
Beſt Bear with fodder,		11	0
Ditto without fodder,		7	0
Beſt Oats with fodder,		10	0
Ditto without fodder,		5	14
Second Bear with fodder,		10	16
Ditto without fodder,		6	0
Second Oats with fodder,		8	16
Ditto without fodder,		4	16
Oat-meal,		6	0
Peaſe,		6	0

Prices of grain at Haddington, April 7. 1780.

	Beſt.	*Second.*	*Third.*
Wheat,	15 s. 6 d.	15 s. 0 d.	14 s. 4 d.
Bear,	11 s. 6 d.	11 s. 0 d.	10 s. 3 d.
Oats,	10 s. 6 d.	9 s. 9 d.	8 s. 10 d.
Peaſe,	8 s. 2 d.	7 s. 6 d.	7 s. 0 d.

Burials in the Grayfriars church-yard, Edinburgh, in March 1780.

Males 36 } 80. Increaſed 3.
Females 44 }

AGE.	N°	DISEASES.	N°
Under 2	20	Aged	12
Between 2 & 5	7	Aſthma	2
5 & 10	6	Bowelhive	3
10 & 20	6	Chincough	8
20 & 30	5	Childbed	1
30 & 40	6	Conſumption	21
40 & 50	5	Fever	15
50 & 60	6	Fractured ſkull	1
60 & 70	7	Killed by a fall	1
70 & 80	7	Meaſles	3
80 & 90	4	Small poz	4
90 & 100	0	Stillborn	2
100 & 101	1	Suddenly	1
		Teething	6

PRICES of STOCKS.

March 15.

3 per cent. Conſ. 61 3 8ths a 1 8th.
3 1 half per cent. 1758, 61 1 half a 3 8ths.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 11 1 4th per cent.
Scrip. 76 1 half a 75 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Omnium 7 1 4th a 1 half a 6 3 4ths.
Annuities 1778, 12 1-8th a 1-16th.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 7 s.
The reſt ſhut.

March 24.

South Sea New Ann. 59 7 8ths a 3 4ths.
3 per cent. Conſ. 61 1 8th.
Ditto 1726, 59 1 8th.
Ditto 1751, 59.
3 1 half per cent. 1758, 61 1 8th.
India bonds, 14 s. a 16 s. pr.
Navy and Vict. Bills, 10 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Scrip. 75 3 4ths a 7 8ths.
Omnium 7 5 8ths a 7 8ths.
Annuities 1778, 12 1 8th a 3-16ths.
Lottery Tickets, 13 l. 13 s. 6 d.
The reſt ſhut.